

TUC backs the £6 pay rise limit by 2-1 majority

Trades Union Congress at 6,945,000 votes to 3,375,000, a majority of 3,570,000. After the vote of more than two to one, some of the unions that opposed the proposed pay rise the pay curb policy gave clear indications they would abide by it.

Left-wingers may change sides

...the teachers, as well as the traditional militant support of the engineering workers and their allies.

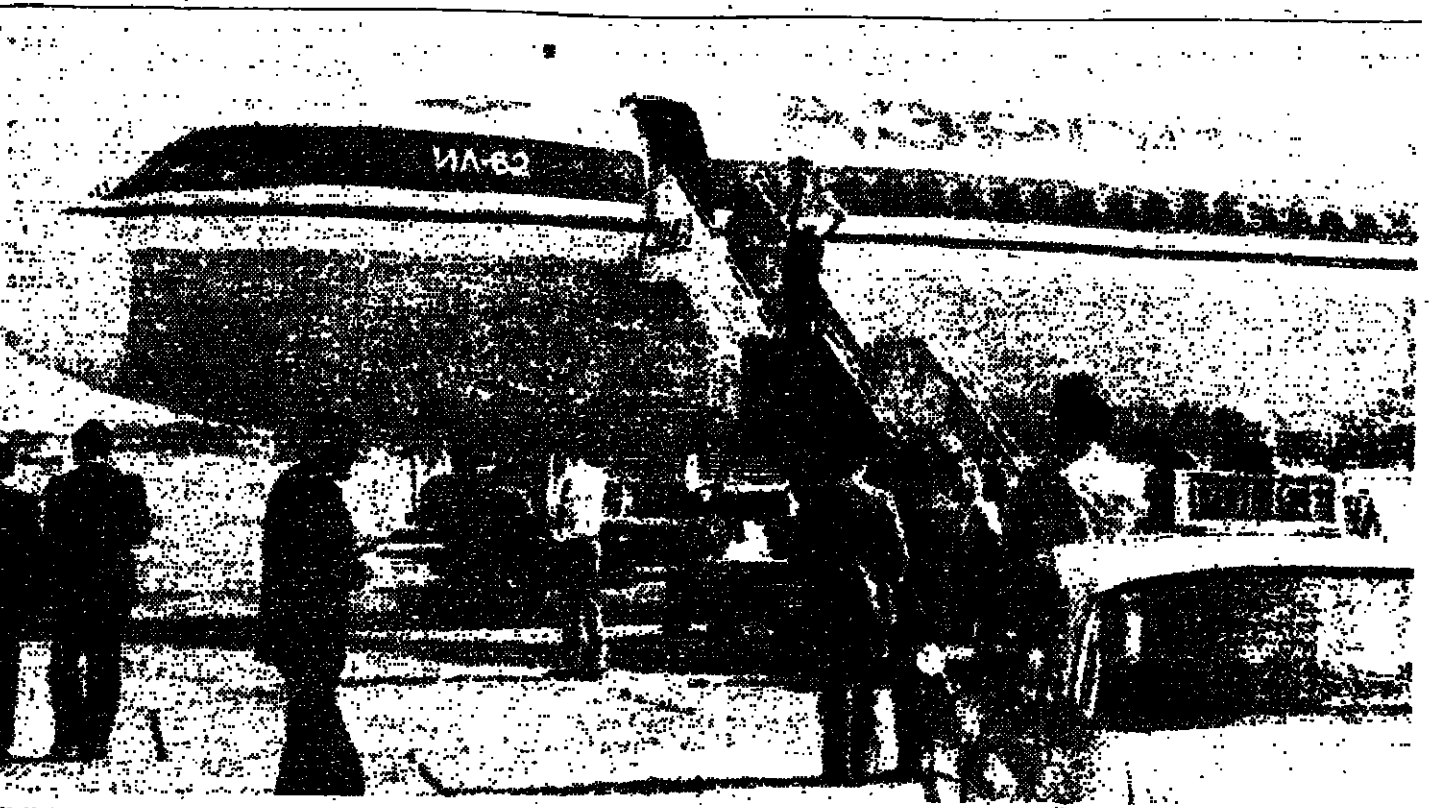
In a serious-minded and impressive debate, union leaders successfully argued for the £6 limit. The £6 limit was overwhelmingly approved by a vote of more than two to one. The £6 limit was overwhelmingly approved by a vote of more than two to one.

Ministers ready to face 'loyalist' fury in Ulster

From Christopher Walker Belfast

The Government and the security forces are drawing up fresh plans to cope with growing "loyalist" anger at the policy in Northern Ireland and the mounting threats of widespread protests.

Thousands of Protestants in Belfast and its suburbs will strike today and attend two rallies to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the Provisional IRA and with what they fear to be the Government's policy of gradual withdrawal from Ulster.



Airliner shooting: Scotland Yard detectives averted a diplomatic incident yesterday when a Soviet airliner landed at Heathrow with one of the crew dead in a passenger seat (Clive Borrell writes). He had shot himself in the head, the Yard said.

The aircraft, an Ilyushin 62 flying from Keflavik Airport, New York, to Moscow, stopped at London airport to fuel (above) after the captain had radioed that he needed assistance after an "incident". He requested ambulances to stand-by, but at first refused ambulances and police permission to board.

in to cut 20,000 car jobs

Webb Industrial... Leyland Cars... reduction... 20,000 car jobs... The Leyland group, which includes Leyland Cars, Leyland Trucks, and Leyland Motors, is planning a major restructuring of its operations. This will involve the closure of several factories and the loss of up to 20,000 jobs. The company is facing a severe financial crisis and is seeking to reduce its costs in order to survive.

General Goncalves rejected by Army

From Michael Knipe Lisbon, Sept 3

General Vasco Goncalves, the former Prime Minister, was rejected today by the Army as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

General Carlos Fabiao, Chief of Staff of the Portuguese Army, told President Costa Gomes this today and also informed him that the Army was not prepared to attend an assembly of the whole of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) until it had been reshuffled on more representative lines.

Africans falling apart on Rhodesia tactics

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, Sept 3

The rift within the African National Council (ANC) widened today when Mr. Samuel Moyo, the group's national chairman, said he had decided to call an emergency meeting of the executive in Salisbury on Sunday.

The split was further exacerbated when Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the former Zulu leader, made a bitter attack on the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, calling him "a militant little reverend" and accusing him of running from Rhodesia. In a reversal of his ANC unity statement 24 hours before, Mr. Nkomo said Mr. Sithole had little support in Rhodesia.

ily Telegraph' plans to ice production staff

Reporter... Daily Telegraph... plans to ice production staff... The Daily Telegraph is planning to reduce its production staff by 150 people. This is part of a larger restructuring of the newspaper's operations. The company is facing a severe financial crisis and is seeking to reduce its costs in order to survive.

Israel Parliament approves Sinai pact by 20 majority

The Knesset tonight approved the new Israel-Egypt agreement on Sinai by a vote of 70 to 43, with seven abstentions. Mr. Rabin, the Prime Minister, hailed the agreement as a great political achievement.

The Flying Hotel: the fastest way to enjoy your trip to South Africa.

You want to enjoy your trip to South Africa. But you don't want to waste time. So insist on SAA's Flying Hotel. It takes off every day to Johannesburg, and on Monday the service is non-stop - only 12 1/2 hours. The fastest flight to South Africa.

The Flying Hotel is a Jumbo 747B, thoughtfully modified to give you the luxury of a grand hotel. You enjoy leg-stretching comfort and a specially designed armchair seat.

There's a maître d'hôtel and his trained staff to look after your every need; eight kitchens prepare gourmet cuisine; a specially selected wine list offers you the finest South African wines.

There's a choice of six stereo music channels... or you can enjoy a big feature film (IATA regulations require us to make a small charge). And if you prefer not to watch the film, there's a special 'no-film' area.

Ask your travel agent about our Blue Diamond First Class service, or our personalised Economy Class Gold Medallion service. Or contact us.

South African Airways, 251/9 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Phone 01-734 9841. Also at Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 021-643 9605. Hope Street, Glasgow, 041-221 2932. Peter Street, Manchester, 061-834 4436.

Comfort all the way.

South African Airways

Where no one's a stranger

Saturday rail bargains end to combat vandals

Hooligans are forcing thousands of peaceful travellers to pay more for Saturday journeys. British Rail is ending all medium-distance and long-distance cheap day tickets issued on Saturday before 3 pm. Football specials are being withdrawn. The temporary measures are an emergency effort to price out hooligans, who last week wrecked railway coaches, burnt mails and terrorized passengers.

Namibia 'bugging'

A bugging device has been discovered in a Windhoek hotel, the site of private meetings by African delegates attending the Namibia constitutional conference. Many delegates believe that the device had been planted by South African agents. The aerial could support the case of an American lawyer retained by one of the tribal groups who has been barred from the conference chamber.

MP's crockery arrives

A delegation of Staffordshire MPs were told yesterday by Mr. James Dunn, chairman of the Commons catering committee, that the £12,000 worth of crockery ordered by the committee from a West German company had arrived. It was too late to change the decision.

Battered babies

A code of practice for social workers concerned with children at risk from battering is published today by the British Association of Social Workers. It emphasizes the need for swift action, and gives guidance on the authority social workers have to intervene where the child appears to have been injured.

England's expected dominance lasts only 25 minutes as Switzerland play in the old style

From Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Basle, Sept 3

Switzerland 1 England 2

On a mellow, still evening,

England won their usual victory

over Switzerland in the St Jakob

Stadium here tonight. But anyone

who thought that we were in for a

practice run and would carry too

many guns for the opposition had

to change their opinions long

before the end.

In spite of scoring two goals

through Keegan and Channon and

seeing Keegan miss a penalty kick,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

a moratorium must now be held,

moderately put Channon clear

through the defence again caught by

surprise, and standing square.

That was usually the end of

England's command.

On the half hour when Müller headed in

a corner kick from Pfister after

Clemence had completely missed

the ball in the air, Switzerland's

last went up and until the end the

England defence—in which Todd

did much rescue work—was

forced to build bridge after bridge

over troubled waters. It was good

to see Switzerland almost clinging

to the old style and methods. They

had two fast, penetrating wingers in

Pfister, on the right, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

Jeandupuis on the left, and

England, more and more like a

long distance runner who has

begun to feel the pain, moved in

a slow, deliberate and at times

heavy-footed way. The defenders,

in particular, were stripped and

strained like something exposed to

a great wind as Switzerland

revealed their sharp appetite.

Todd, Beattie, Whitworth and

Watson all fought hard and at

times their toughness was more

to do with honesty than ruthlessness.

Currie, who played behind their

moves, was a passing power of

intelligence. Currie in particular

allowed his feet to take him where his

mind wanted to go. But of all of

the most durable was Bell, a

usual workhorse.

Switzerland finally played with

a sort of gaily and loose-limbed

which was more sprightly than

the real spring and before the

end they might have squeezed an

equalizer through Müller, twice,

and Pfister, who finally brought

Clemence to the edge of his

as he turned a flashing shot over

the top. By then England had

long since substituted Jeandupuis

for Johnson at centre forward—

some 10 minutes after the interval—

and the Newcastle man, though

showing more dash than his pre-

decessor, still managed to miss a

glaring chance near the end

when he had put him through and

he had only to be overpowered

before he could make his strike.

There is no time now for vast

expansion. England will have

to make what bricks they can with

the straw available when they go

to Bratislava next month.

ENGLAND: R. Keegan, J. Channon,

J. Todd, B. Beattie, W. Whitworth,

A. Watson, J. Currie, J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis,

J. Johnson, J. Müller, J. Pfister,

J. Clemence, J. Watson, J. Currie,

J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson,

J. Müller, J. Pfister, J. Clemence,

J. Watson, J. Currie, J. Bell,

J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson, J. Müller,

J. Pfister, J. Clemence, J. Watson,

J. Currie, J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis,

J. Johnson, J. Müller, J. Pfister,

J. Clemence, J. Watson, J. Currie,

J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson,

J. Müller, J. Pfister, J. Clemence,

J. Watson, J. Currie, J. Bell,

J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson, J. Müller,

J. Pfister, J. Clemence, J. Watson,

J. Currie, J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis,

J. Johnson, J. Müller, J. Pfister,

J. Clemence, J. Watson, J. Currie,

J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson,

J. Müller, J. Pfister, J. Clemence,

J. Watson, J. Currie, J. Bell,

J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson, J. Müller,

J. Pfister, J. Clemence, J. Watson,

J. Currie, J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis,

J. Johnson, J. Müller, J. Pfister,

J. Clemence, J. Watson, J. Currie,

J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson,

J. Müller, J. Pfister, J. Clemence,

J. Watson, J. Currie, J. Bell,

J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson, J. Müller,

J. Pfister, J. Clemence, J. Watson,

J. Currie, J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis,

J. Johnson, J. Müller, J. Pfister,

J. Clemence, J. Watson, J. Currie,

J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson,

J. Müller, J. Pfister, J. Clemence,

J. Watson, J. Currie, J. Bell,

J. Jeandupuis, J. Johnson, J. Müller,

J. Pfister, J. Clemence, J. Watson,

J. Currie, J. Bell, J. Jeandupuis,

J. Johnson, J. Müller, J. Pfister,

J. Clemence, J. Watson, J. Currie,

Woolmer shepherds England home

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
THE OVAL: England drew with Australia

The fourth Test match between England and Australia, which began on Tuesday at the Oval, was a draw, and Australia unable to force a victory.

By three o'clock the game had been a draw, and Australia unable to force a victory.

The Norwich Way

is helping to stamp out fires on the drawing board



In our experience, the safest time to survey a building for fire insurance purposes is before it's been built.

Here you see Donal O'Driscoll, standing over some plans in an architect's office. He's one of the Norwich Union team of fire surveyors, and he's pointing out possible fire hazards in the plans of a new factory.

We can do so much more to help eliminate risks, advise on materials and recommend safety systems if we're called in whilst the project is still on the drawing board.

Less risk. Fewer claims. Lower premiums. It's a simple equation. And it's the Norwich Way to have experts always available to help you work it out.

If you have a building project on hand, we'll be glad to help make it fire-resistant before it even leaves your architect's office.



Genetic study does not mean Nazi-style birth control

Ever since the arguments between the biologists and the humanists about Darwin's theory of evolution there have been violent attacks on scientists whose work concerned human reproduction. Ill-informed prejudice and religious bigotry have played a part in this intolerance, but it was given a more solid foundation by the excesses of Nazi racial theory, which was based on a distorted interpretation of genetics.

Even today, eugenicists—scientists whose study of inherited human characteristics is aimed at their improvement—are criticized for the nature of their work, irrespective of their conclusions.

Perhaps, then, when biologist and broadcaster Mr. Anthony Smith set out to write a book on human breeding he should not have been surprised that one of his friends immediately labelled him as a fascist, though in fact there is no trace of politics or propaganda in *The Human Pedigree* (published on Thursday by George Allen and Unwin, £5.95) which follows the pattern of his best-selling predecessor *The Body* in presenting a clear, readable account of scientific facts and their interpretation.

Throughout history, human attempts have been made to control human selective breeding; among those described by Mr. Anthony Smith is the extraordinary attempt to reproduce another individual in the mould of Leonardo da Vinci. Leonardo's half-brother Bartolomeo was only 22 when the artist died, and he determined to attempt the recreation of his brother by seeking a wife who was as similar as possible to Leonardo's mother, a peasant girl from the village of Vinci. Bartolomeo went to the village to select a suitable bride, found and married one, and in due course had a son. Piero, as the boy grew up he began to show signs of artistic genius in his sculpture; but he died at the age of 23 of a fever.

Piero's early death highlights the priority that has to be given to control of early mortality before there can be any hope of improving the quality of the human race. Slowly it has dawned on the propagandists of the population explosion that individuals will never limit the number of children they have until they are convinced that these children are likely to survive to adult life. So far only the advanced nations of the west have achieved that first step; and only in those nations can any effort be made to control and improve the genetic quality of the next generation.

The least emotive and so far most successful area of genetic effort has been a reduction in the incidence of inherited and congenital disease. The pattern of inheritance of conditions such as muscular dystrophy is now clear, and a lot is known about the transmission of defects such as mongolism and spina bifida. More important, in many cases young men and women who wish to marry can be told whether they are carriers of a disease which has already affected other members of the family; and in some instances, when there are grounds for anxiety that the foetus may be abnormal, tests can be made early enough in pregnancy for termination to be possible.

Despite their potential for causing human misery, defects present at birth have a very small effect on the health of a community; yet even these modest attempts to control the quality of the next generation

by genetic counselling and selective abortion have aroused considerable controversy. While there is a valid case for arguing that a foetus should not be destroyed simply because there is a chance that it may be defective, it is less clear that current practices are the first step on a slippery slope to state control of breeding and compulsory sterilization of people known to carry the genes for an inherited disease.

Emotion can all too easily drive out reason in consideration of topics of this kind—as has been shown by the violence of the attacks on scientists such as Shoenberger and Eysenck who have had the temerity to discuss the interrelation of race and intelligence. No one can doubt that there is a link between intelligence and the size of the brain, but the link is immeasurably small in the scale of genetic inheritance. Studies by Professor J. M. Tanner at the Institute of Child Health in London have shown that "there is currently a small but significant tendency for taller adults in the population to score higher in some intelligence tests than shorter adults of the same sex". It seems likely that tall people rise (in the social scale) because they are marginally better at certain mental tasks. "Somewhat the link between height and intelligence seems less provocative than that with race—while it is within everyone's knowledge that the correlation is of no practical value in assessing the intelligence of the next stranger one meets.

Armchair theorists and their critics seem mostly concerned with long-term prospects, postulating societies in which a draconian attitude to fertility would require a licence to breed and the compulsory sterilization of carriers of inherited disease. They seem to forget the reasonable way most people behave once they are given the facts and time to think about them. The experience of doctors running genetic counselling clinics is the same: the world over, couples want healthy children, and when they are or a close relative have had an abnormal child they want practical advice.

When the risk is high that the next baby will be abnormal most decide to have no further children; unless the diagnosis can be made early in pregnancy, when the offer of selective abortion is usually willingly accepted. These are ordinary people faced with a cruel problem: more often than not the decision they make is one the eugenicist would approve.

The crucial factor is that the information should be available on which parents can base their decisions. Once it became clear that smoking—and more recently drinking—could be harmful in pregnancy, expectant mothers mostly acted on that knowledge.

Mr. Smith's book will help to disseminate the facts about human breeding to a far wider audience than the specialists. It can do nothing about malnutrition—the major cause today of babies failing to fulfill their genetic potential. A baby can never catch up the retardation in brain development that results from starvation in the first 12 months of life—and this year in the developing countries of the world more babies than ever before will suffer this avoidable handicap.

Dr Tony Smith

As more groups play the aid game, it is the poor nations who are losing out

In both human and economic terms the developing countries that do not produce oil face a critical situation. Recession in industrial countries has sharply reduced their opportunities to sell their goods abroad; high oil prices and global inflation have greatly reduced their ability to import all the goods they need to feed the starving and enhance prospects of real economic growth.

The human dimension of today's problem was simply stated in the recent annual report of the World Bank, with the figure of 630,000,000 people living on an annual income of less than £24 a year. The economic problem was well illustrated in the annual report of the International Monetary Fund, which noted that the annual production of developing countries will have a total balance of payments deficit this year of more than £23,000m.

What the developing countries need today more than anything else is the combi-

nation of increased aid, lower world inflation and increased opportunities to sell their exports. What they definitely do not need is more aid schemes to transfer aid, study aid problems, and tell governments of these countries how they should allocate the aid they receive.

It is against this background that one should view this week's annual meetings in Washington of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and the major American proposals outlined at the first day of the seventh special session of the United Nations in New York. At all these meetings there was a ready acknowledgement by leaders of the industrial countries of the fact that the problems of the developing countries are becoming more severe.

There was also a great deal of discussion of what methods could best be used to channel aid to the developing countries. The IMF, for example, which is meant to be the guardian and regulator of the international monetary system, is about to become just another aid institution, taking its place alongside the plethora of

others, from the World Bank and the U.N. organizations, to the African Development Fund and the development assistance programmes of the EEC.

A significant and distressing aspect of the speeches was that no government boldly stated that it would ensure that the percentage of its gross national product given in aid would increase. Instead the industrial countries tended to blame the aid producers for the problems and called upon them to give more aid, while the oil countries in turn demanded more aid to the poor from the rich industrial countries.

On average the major industrial countries devote just 0.32 per cent of their gross national products to development assistance, and the percentage looks like declining rather than increasing. At a time when the major industrial countries are facing recession and large domestic budget deficits it would appear that the last thing ministers are considering is spending more on the poor nations of the world. A recognition that they have not more cash to give or rather that it is at present inconvenient to give more cash,

the rich countries, have decided to distract attention from the cash problem by dreaming up a host of new schemes. There are such grandiose projects as the IMF's "trust fund", the World Bank's "third window", the new United States "development security facility".

The only trouble is that the more schemes created the less cash each scheme can get when governments are not prepared to raise their own grants. What is happening is that more and more organizations are getting into the aid game, leading to a fragmentation of aid programmes, reductions in cash volumes handled by effective programmes, confusion between aid agencies over their purposes, and a great deal of rhetoric with little action.

Should this situation continue, which is almost certain given the vast number of speeches made this week that have not suggested any new trends, it is likely that the developing countries will become all the more resourceful. An almost certain reaction in some countries will be increased nationalization of subsidiary companies of foreign-

based corporations. Another likely reaction will be increased efforts by some countries to create commodity cartels along the lines established by the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

These are exactly the sort of developments that Dr Kissinger and other senior American officials most fear. There seems, however, no way of avoiding such developments if the Opec or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development nations decide to grant the developing countries a higher proportion of their gross national products. The Americans and others continually stress that the volume of their aid is increasing, but the round-cash figures are misleading in an age of inflation and the real value of the aid is barely rising at a rate equal to the growth of the world's population or equal to the task of ensuring real economic growth in the developing countries.

Should the developing countries attempt to look away from the fact that they are being given merely more institutions, instead of more money, and should they continue the poli-

cies of the past couple of years, then there is bound to be a reaction among the rich countries, which could well do even more damage to the relationship between rich and poor.

Alas, the outlook is a bleak one and the remarks that Dr Kissinger had prepared for the United Nations special session may well become a self-fulfilling prophecy. At one point in the speech, the American Secretary of State notes that economic issues have already become the subject of mounting confrontations, with embargoes and cartels and nationalization, then he adds that the remainder of this century, the division of the planet between north and south, between rich and poor, would become as grim as the darkest days of the Cold War. He would enter an age of festering resentment, of resort to economic warfare, a hardening of new blocks, the undermining of cooperation, the erosion of international institutions—and failed development.

Frank Vogt

A century of putting off reform of drunkenness laws

As long ago as 1972 a Select Committee on Home Affairs announced that "small fines and short imprisonment are proved to be useless" for dealing with drunks, and it recommended that drunken offenders be placed in homes for rehabilitation rather than prison.

Nearly a hundred years later section 91 of the 1967 Criminal Justice Act provided for the removal of the penalty of imprisonment for the offence of being drunk and disorderly, though it expressly laid down that the implementation of the section should be dependent on the Home Secretary being satisfied as to the availability of sufficient accommodation for the care and treatment of offenders.

In 1971 the Home Office Working Party on Habitual Drunken Offenders reported on alternative forms of treatment for all persons who at present go to prison as a consequence of committing a drunkenness offence. It recommended that instead of prison, drunken offenders should be provided with treatment, hostels, experimental detoxification centres and a comprehensive system of after-care. And to complete the long slow shuffle towards the goal of a proper system of care for drunks the 1972 Criminal Justice Act enabled the Secretary of State for Social Services to set up the necessary medical centres.

Yet in 1974 98,990 persons were prosecuted for offences of drunkenness and 3,081 were imprisoned—2,675 of them being no more, or probably not, alcoholic and down and out, to pay their fines. And of this last group, 67 were aged between 17 and 20.

At a time when the prison population is reaching explosive proportions and when the Home Secretary is being forced into announcing long-advocated reforms of parole and juvenile detention through expediency, rather than through a sense of conviction, one would have thought that some progress, at least, would have been made in this particular area.

After all, no one of standing argues that drunks should be imprisoned, everyone accepts that imprisonment does not benefit them or society, and anyone with any sense at all

The fact that drunken offenders are still sent to prison is an indictment of society

can see that they are a suitable case for treatment, not punishment.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, the National Association of Probation Officers, the Howard League and the Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless have all petitioned the Home Secretary to decriminalize the offence of drunkenness and appealed to Barbara Castle to provide the caring resources.

As the Habitual Drunken Offender report pointed out, "the so-called 'drunks' who are continually passing through police stations, courts and prisons... are 'sick' rather than 'bad', and that the answer to the problem, if one exists, is most likely to be found in the development of a fundamentally different approach from the traditional ones of arrest, fine and imprisonment."

Yet over a hundred years after the Select Committee recommended the establishment of inebriate homes as an alternative to prison, eight years after the Criminal Justice Act, four years after the Home Office report and three years after the DHSS assumed responsibility for dealing with the problem and we are still little further along the road to a more enlightened and helpful approach than we were in 1872.

There are still no detoxification centres. No centres have yet been approved under section 34 of the 1972 Criminal Justice Act. Admittedly a 15-bed experimental hospital detoxification unit is being

built in Manchester and a variety of other detoxification proposals are being considered elsewhere. But a miserly £460,000 is all that has been allocated in the current financial year for capital expenditure on NHS schemes to improve services for alcoholics.

Even the provision of hostels is shockingly inadequate. Something like 12 are supposed to be in the pipeline but these will increase the total number of beds by only 100 and bring the grand total to less than 500. This is long progress in itself, particularly as the 1971 report put hostels as its "highest priority". "The provision of more hostel accommodation," it said, "and the use of hostels for the dual purpose of non-custodial treatment and after-care, are policies which should be urgently and energetically pursued." And it suggested that 2,000 places should be provided "immediately" with an eventual target of 5,000.

The fact that drunken offenders, so many of whom are alcoholic, are still imprisoned is an indictment of the Home Secretary for his failure to decriminalize the offence of drunkenness, of the Social Services Secretary for failing to provide the necessary but unglamorous resources and of society as a whole for treating thousands of its inadequate and vulnerable citizens with what amounts to callous indifference.

These failures are distressing given the overcrowded prisons, the costs involved in police and court time and the fact that a hostel bed costs half that of a prison place. They are also a disgrace to a society that has shown no outward concern at Bougainville's stand, but clearly he will now have to take some action, particularly since the Roman Catholic Church, the most powerful organization in Bougainville, has officially announced its support for the breakaway move.

The Bougainville islanders have always regarded themselves as a separate entity in Papua New Guinea. For a start the people have jet black skin and curly hair, and the language of the island is different from that of the Papuans and New Guineans. The island is 1,000 kilometres east of the mainland and is certainly more closely associated geographically with the Sol-

omon Islands. Bougainvilleans have resented in the past the interference of British and Australian colonial administrations and missionaries during this century and last. They find it difficult to forget that for 90 years foreigners have told them what to do without consultation.

In the Madang area, the island of New Britain and Bougainville, there were suggestions of secession for various reasons but mainly because throughout Papua New Guinea there are hundreds of different tribes, speaking a total of 700 languages, completely separated from each other, except by plane. So it is not surprising that Bougainville's stated intention of separating was never taken seriously, although the discovery of one of the world's largest deposits of copper certainly gave a different dimension to the Bougainville protests.

At last, on Monday, 15 days before Papua New Guinea becomes independent from Australia, Bougainville declared itself the Republic of North Solomons and raised its new flag. If that is what constitutes becoming independent, then Bougainville certainly is, despite no one yet recognizing the new state and no announcements as to exactly how the more serious business of financing and administering the country will be handled.

Nevertheless it is now plain that Bougainville is serious about its independence and can no longer be regarded as a joke, even if the task ahead appears impossible.

Papua New Guinea's Chief Minister, Mr. Michael Somare, typically, has shown no outward concern at Bougainville's stand, but clearly he will now have to take some action, particularly since the Roman Catholic Church, the most powerful organization in Bougainville, has officially announced its support for the breakaway move.

The Bougainville islanders have always regarded themselves as a separate entity in Papua New Guinea. For a start the people have jet black skin and curly hair, and the language of the island is different from that of the Papuans and New Guineans. The island is 1,000 kilometres east of the mainland and is certainly more closely associated geographically with the Sol-

omon Islands. Bougainvilleans have resented in the past the interference of British and Australian colonial administrations and missionaries during this century and last. They find it difficult to forget that for 90 years foreigners have told them what to do without consultation.

The most recent outrage in their eyes was the establishment of the Bougainville Copper mine company in central Bougainville. Bougainville Copper is a subsidiary to Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, which is in turn controlled by the giant British company, Rio Tinto Zinc. When the mine was set up the Australian administration backed by armed police allowed prospectors in and told the people their land was being taken without so much as a discussion or any negotiation.

In recent years, however, the Bougainvilleans have come to terms with the mine, an engineering masterpiece of technology, particularly as they see it as the means to make them rich people, but first they had to separate from the mainland. The mine is Papua New Guinea's main source of revenue and the central government owns 20 per cent. Bougainvilleans were quick to realize—having accepted the existence of the mine—that perhaps they should own it.

When Mr. Michael Somare formed Papua New Guinea's first national government in 1972, Bougainville's political leaders hoped that their island would at last see fulfilment of its ideal in which Bougainvilleans determined to a large extent their own future. That is the idea which they claim has been shattered.

Problems have arisen, in some cases not through any intentional slight by the Government but through inefficiency in administration and in communication between the Government and Bougainville. Bougainville now describes the Somares Government as a continuation of the Australian colonial administration.

The island's political leaders reverted to their assertion that only Bougainvilleans know how to run Bougainville, and of course they still had the option on all that copper. The turning point was the Government's offer of only £1.3m for Bougainville's 1975-76 works

programme when they had asked for £5m. Bougainvilleans found it even more significant that the Government backed out of an agreement to negotiate on that grant. When the Government came to negotiate, the Bougainville Assembly switched its demands to secession.

Speaker of the secession is Mr. Leo Hannett, a former adviser to Chief Minister Somare. Hannett is a sincere, gentle and idealistic man but estimated by some to be politically innocent. Until recently he had agreed privately that the idea of a secession from British rule was a dream in his people and a threat with which to obtain concessions from the Central Government. He now seems to have changed to a point of view where he believes that Bougainville should be a separate state, which is a sentiment probably not shared by most of the island's 90,000 people.

For the moment, anyway, there has been no violence associated with Bougainville's secession. The government activities are proceeding as usual. Neither Papua New Guinea, Australia, nor the United Nations recognizes the secession and government officials on the island are simply ignoring it. Work is proceeding at Papua, where the copper mine is located, and presumably Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia are simply waiting to see who wins the dispute so they can arrange to pay the 20 per cent of its revenue to the winner.

Dr. Alexis Sarci has been appointed chairman of the new Government of the Republic of North Solomons, and both Mr. Somare and Mr. Whitlam have ignored the enigma of Bougainville's secession. Mr. Somare in Port Moresby telling people not to panic until things had been sorted out.

So far it is not clear what will happen although there was a suggestion some time ago that Bougainville might be brought in if Bougainvilleans proceeded with their plans. For the time being everyone seems to be taking a head-in-sand approach hoping that the problem will go away when the Bougainville leaders find it impossible to administer their island state.

Douglas Aiton

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

This month: A special feature on the 150th anniversary of The Stockton to Darlington Railway. Plus official pictures of The Queen Mother... a profile of Cyril Smith, features on Channel swimmers, turtle farming, wine, travel, entertainment, articles, reviews and more...

BRIDGE AND PAPER
CINEMA
MUSIC
GARDENS
WINDMILL
SPORT
LITERATURE
ART
LECTURES
THEATRE
EXHIBITIONS

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

Britain's leading monthly magazine
September issue out now 40p

The Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board have issued an official warning that their meter men can no longer keep pace with inflation. They have written to 200,000 of their customers warning them that in the coming winter they may find their boxes jammed with money and the supply cut off.

"The price of electricity has gone up so much that the meter boxes are filling up much more quickly," a spokesman said. "And although we will get men to empty them as quickly as we can, some customers will inevitably be kept waiting and without electricity until their boxes can be emptied."

The meters can take only 5p or 10p coins and most boxes hold only about £20. "That will not go far in many households in the winter quarter, but converting the mechanisms to take 50p pieces would be too expensive," said the spokesman. "People are already worried about the effects of a shortage of money in the boxes encourage thieves. It's like sitting on a gold mine."

The board is recommending pre-payment meters, used to change over to credit meters, or to take advantage of a new scheme whereby the board's padlocks will be taken off the coin boxes and users will be able to empty the boxes themselves, paying their bills quarterly.

Glittering

Ken Norton, the American boxer who broke Muhammad Ali's jaw in 1973, was in London yesterday to promote his new career as a film star. He plays the title role in *Strawdog*, a film about the life of a man who has, according to its promoters, been a hit in the United States and Germany.

The Times Diary

Inflation outstrips the meter men



Ken Norton yesterday with necklace.

and will soon open in London. Norton had never acted before making this film, but he does not seem to have found it difficult. He attributes his success to "positive thinking". The skill of the director, Richard Fleischer, and the cooperation of Susan George, the costar, who induces him in a key scene to "Everybody is a natural actor," he assured me. It brings out the ham in you. I don't have to say much in the film. Not much word stuff, but a lot of eye expressions and expressing emotions through my body—like when Susan George takes her clothes off and I don't want her to.

Norton, who is black, objected at first to the film because he thought it did not help the cause of black people in America. He agreed to

appear only after amendments were made to the script. On his right hand he wore two large rings and two bracelets. On his left there was a watch and a colossal silver ring with 24 diamonds (though he feared he might have lost one in the shape of a volcano. "To me a volcano is a symbol of strength," he explained. He also wore a silver necklace and a watch, built into a gold coin, on a chain round his neck. His pale blue shirt was printed with a map of the world, showing the agricultural products of various regions.

It is natural that a man with such a wardrobe should be concerned about the financial aspects of his two careers. He still boxes, and hopes to meet Ali again next year. At present, he makes most of his living from his films, but he hopes that might change. "In the boxing world I'm on top," he explained. "In the film world I'm starving in the middle and working up."

Brothers

The Trades Union Congress returned to the business of saving the country yesterday after the diversion of the Shrewsbury pickets' demonstration. The drone of weighty argument progressed as if nothing had happened, a tribute to the hardiness of delegates who have faced three days of assorted distractions.

The week began badly for some participants when the hot water boiler at the Imperial Hotel gave up the ghost, and inmates had to make do with cold baths or no baths at all for several days.

Tuesday's demonstrators were replaced yesterday in the conference lobbies by an equally noisy contingent from an advertising motor cycle factory, all wearing white T-shirts emblazoned with "Norton" in red, overprinted with the Department of Energy's "Save It" symbol.

None of the speakers in the key economic debate could match the wit of the barman in Yates's Wine Lodge, a large and bare drinking establishment in the town centre. Somare threw a petrol bomb in here this morning, he announced to lunchtime drinkers. "But don't worry, one of the customers drank it before it went off."

Too much

Asprey's, a large Bond Street jeweller, gave a preview of their Christmas presents yesterday which indicated that spending in the top echelon has not been affected by Austerity Chic. Neither chic nor austerity were much in evidence.

The smart question not to ask about the glittering objects was "What's it for?" What, for instance, was the silver-plated thumbcraw-craw instrument? A leg of lamb holder. (£18.95). Sir Winston Churchill's paintings were reproduced on Lincolns' plates with a dinner border in a set of 12 for £1,750. For those who wanted the

restaurant and a café, was full of people in their shirt sleeves pouring over briefs and men talking sweetly about the upcoming upsurge in house prices. There had certainly been an upswing in the restaurant's prices.

The menu said you could have any individual dish and give a price alongside. Hors d'oeuvre were 90p—but not, as it turned out, when you have them as a main course.

The slightly frenzied, authentically French waitress said the hors d'oeuvre trolley was finished—it was 1.40 pm—presumably because everyone wanted them in the hot weather. The head waitress said she would have a nice playful made up for me in the kitchen, and was there anything I didn't like?

It sounded promising and eventually the plate arrived—well-arranged, though not particularly exciting. There was cauliflower with mayonnaise, egg with mayonnaise and beetroot. Bread and butter was good. But I was charged £1.80 for what amounted to an egg mayonnaise salad. Where was the jambon persille I saw being carried into the kitchen as I left? Or the rough country pasta he sold in the snack bar upstairs?

The Brasserie has obviously decided to be a restaurant rather than a café and I would have been better off having the set lunch.

Next: The Gay Hussar.

sideboards to flow with whisky, there was a crystal whisky fountain with a massive stopper and gilt tap handle for £70.

There was much to wait my reporter into another world. She particularly felt no pressing need for the leather-bound Hesters Book (from £10.75) for recording dinner parties, with a table plan on one side of the page and "Gown and Jewels worn" on the other.

Too dear

Mirabel Cecil, continuing her judicious review of hors d'oeuvre, visits Old Bailey. The Brasserie Benoit in Old Bailey, which used to describe itself as a cross between a

The National Westminster Bank seem to have made a remarkable astronomical discovery. Their *Travelers' Guide*, for their customers who go abroad, reveals: "Foreign sun isn't British sun. Don't trust it."

PHS



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

E TUC GIVE THEIR SUPPORT

egates at the TUC conference were torn yesterday what they wanted to do. The tension was most apparent in the speech Geoffrey Drain of the and Local Government Association, seconding on which was in the end Mr Drain felt impelled to say many reservations the end he paused to delegates that he did to seem lukewarm; in tone would have had to degrees less cool even as lukewarm. It was motion that he was so that had been well to echo the reservations union that might position over—as the tone it had been commended in Murray and Mr Jack had been urgent; they phied falling living and rising unemployment had said roundly that age claims had been to blame; they had the risks of destroying infidelity in the pound; talked, in short, like from Whitehall. It was that they came in mockery later on, or a things of a very dif-

forent tenor said in the recent But there was never doubt that the conference, including many of those who indulged in such rucful teasing, would give them the decisive majority that they asked for.

But it came about at a certain cost. To keep up the proprieties of the movement it was necessary to look not quite squarely at the implications of what was being done. In some respects, the supporters of the alternative motion, which rejected any interference with collective bargaining and proposed that Britain should spend her way out of her difficulties, were able to be more realistic. The £6 limit was to apply for one year only, said the motion favoured by the general council (NALGO, for one, would not have supported it otherwise). What might happen thereafter was left obscure by its supporters, and it was left to its opponents to speculate about what forms of control might follow.

Among the material that had been grafted into the successful motion was a list of measures to combat unemployment very similar to the one in the defeated motion. Mr Murray, in particular, spoke at length about the need for such a programme, al-

though he and Mr Jack Jones and most of those who voted on their side must know that additional major public spending even in so good a cause is out of the question at the moment. When this fact becomes apparent, the movement will have to make the most of such small gestures as the Government may tender, and resign itself to still more hardships out of loyalty to it, or else bring to bear the threat of those industrial pressures that are capable of bringing a government down.

It is fairly clear that the present leadership is prepared to go some way in making further sacrifices, step by step, always averting their eyes (publicly, at least) from the next. The vocational left wing will not follow them, and it can count on sympathy from many who would not give it outright support. But most of the pickets who made the Opera House echo with their cries this week were yelling "free Des Warren"—an issue almost from the past—and not "free collective bargaining". The probable hardships of the next 12 months may change that. But having come so far in shedding clearly held opinions it is likely that the bulk of the movement will hold firm behind the Government for some time yet.

MO V SITHOLE

between the two wings African National Council is less bridgeable than sez itself. In the bitter s Ndabasingi Sithole, feud between their parties, the Zimbabwe Peoples Union and the African National has been reopened. Both were banned by Mr id their leaders jailed, by merging themselves Muzorewa's unbanned National Council could part in the talks on a future after the meetings in Lusaka last

d rivalries were from plain under the surface, deep, and are personal, ecological. The Bishop eke the view that there ace for a militant his movement as well dlat wing. The ANC eeds to be able to threaten war while g for peaceful change. rments do. Mr Smith sides, the ANC needs me control over the rillas in the field. An

official militant wing was there- fore apparently in formation in Zambia as the Zimbabwe Liberation Front. Mr Nkomo accuses the Zanu faction of having hijacked it, and it seems that they may have hijacked the Bishop's imprimatur on their leadership of it. But whatever the rights and wrongs, undiluted Zanu control of it seems bad tactics. For ANC negotiating purposes, a Zanu-run Liberation Front is not a sword in the scabbard, at the disposal of policy making. Zanu, for the term is still used, can now claim to be the legitimate ZLF part of the ANC, and the sword arm may hijack the policy.

For the Zanu men have never believed in negotiations, and now Mr Sithole has declared for more guerrilla war. The Zapu leaders suppose that, with Frelimo's help and example, they can repeat Frelimo's success. As the victors, they expect to inherit the country, and they are already speaking of the moderates as though they had won the war and were about to settle scores with them as traitors to the cause. But they have yet to win the war, and have meanwhile deepened the distrust

of Mr Nkomo and his associates. Broadly Zanu represents the majority Shona peoples, while Zapu (or the Zapu wing of ANC) covers the Matabele and some other tribal minorities. However, some Shona groups, especially in the strategic north-eastern guerrilla terrain, are divided and (as Mr Nkomo rightly said) do not support Mr Sithole. Indeed some have joined the Rhodesian army because of him. There are many vendettas, and they led to the Zanu party infighting in Zambia last year, in which Mr Herbert Chitepo was one of the victims.

Mr Nkomo denies his opponents' accusation that he would do a deal with Mr Smith that would fall short of immediate majority rule. He well can, for Mr Smith is busy making it impossible for him to make any deal at all by denying that he will ever permit a black government. No doubt Mr Nkomo would consider a five-year transition, but he too may be forced into extremist positions again. It seems the end of real negotiations, at least until and unless Mr Vorster and President Kaunda can rejoin the act.

I ASSESSMENTS AND EXAMS ARE NEEDED

s Council report: today ds that examinations Level (GCE) and the of Secondary Educa- ld be replaced by assessment. Every er should have a docu- e age of 16 which s or her attainments, nd aspirations. The rich is a discussion one of the council's arries, merits further use one effect of rais- school leaving age to e to put many more e pupils into exam- ses. Many, probably four million a year, school without any s whatsoever, and lication for employers abilities.

particularly serious a time when jobs for are hard to come ugestion of a docu- ximination is a helpful very pupils who do xaminations are the e lowest confidence es and, as the report are most likely to be by further failure. o be argued that the SE grade one quali-

fication as a passport to higher education and to many of the professions is becoming redundant. It is useful because it has been one means of ensuring that students study five subjects to a certain level. But when plans to broaden the A level syllabus are implemented, and when more professions demand A level and even graduate qualifications this use of the 16 plus examination will be less vital.

The future of the A level or sixth form examination was outside the brief of today's report. But if teacher assessment replaced examinations at 16 plus, the pressure for it to replace examinations at a later date would become very strong. There have always been drawbacks to public examinations. The most serious are that they tend to dominate the curriculum, and that they do not do justice to students who feel ill on the day or for some reason do not rise to the occasion.

But for all their faults, examinations have always provided a goal for most students to aim at, and, such being human nature, the most powerful stimulus to learning. The prospect of a report at the end of a

school career, or even at the end of term, is not nearly as effective as the weekly or termly test. And many non-academic pupils, who would have left school at 15, are now doing well at O level and CSE.

The main disadvantage of using teacher assessment as the only guide is that consciously or subconsciously the teacher's judgment is bound to be affected by his own personal bias towards the pupil. The Schools Council has set up a working party to look at assessment skills and other aspects arising from today's report, and this is to be welcomed. But the practice of teacher assessment is still in its infancy in this country.

Up until now it has been partner, rather than supplanter, of the examination system. First with the much reviled 11 plus examination, and later in the mid 1960s as an alternative form of measuring success in the Certificate of Secondary Education examination. The two should continue to go hand in hand. The examination is a guide to attainment under the stimulus of pressure. The document should be a back-up record of perseverance in the laboratory, classroom, or workshop.

which other authorities are taking pains to preserve.

Since this matter has had little publicity, and since local opponents have been accused of parochialism, we wish to record our view that the possible displacement of a conspicuous coastal feature is a matter not only of local but of national concern.

Yours sincerely,
RHODA BIRLEY,
RICHARD CASSON,
IAN PARSONS,
ROLAND PENROSE,
ROY PLOMLEY,
ANTHONY SAMPSON,
D. C. T. THOMAS,
September 1.

In his reply (August 26) to the figures I gave (August 22) disproving these gross generalizations so far as this school is concerned, he picks up three points. As regards the unskilled, our 1973/74 figures of 13 per cent in the sixth form and

2.4 per cent in the first form compare with a national average of 7 per cent unskilled (Mr Edwards's letter of August 15).

As to the pupils of whose parents' income we have no information, there is no lot of reason to believe that the average income of the LEA parents is above that of those without free places, and good reason to believe the opposite. Finally, of those enjoying fee remissions, whose average income I gave as £3,160 including mother's earnings, he disregards the latter which we have now ascertained to average (for all the 406 pupils) £463 per annum, so reducing the average father's income to about £2,700.

I repeat therefore that nearly two-thirds of our pupils come from homes with an average income very close to the national average, and therefore that in respect of this high proportion of our intake we are indeed "socio-economically representative". Other direct grant schools will have their own profiles, but there must be many in the industrial towns very similar to ours. I leave it to your readers to judge whether these facts do or do not support Dr Lambert's generalizations quoted above.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. BALDWIN,
Chairman of Governors,
The Manchester Grammar School,
Manchester.
August 26.

Public pensions and indexation

From Mr F. J. O'Ple
Sir, May I, being the recipient of a public service pension, be allowed to make a few comments?

(1) Even if public pensions were fully "indexed" to the cost of living the real burden to the public would be no more than when the pensions first became due.

(2) If, pace Sir Alastair Pilkington (August 27), business management did its job the increase in national output would year by year reduce the relative cost of pensions. Purchasing power is not fully indexed to the cost of living. The pension which I have received since December 1 last is based on the cost of living in June, 1974. The cost of living had risen by 7.5 per cent by December and by 27.4 per cent by July this year, and will probably have risen something like 33 per cent before a new rate of pension is payable in December next.

(3) Public pensions are not fully indexed to the cost of living. The pension which I have received since December 1 last is based on the cost of living in June, 1974. The cost of living had risen by 7.5 per cent by December and by 27.4 per cent by July this year, and will probably have risen something like 33 per cent before a new rate of pension is payable in December next.

(4) Of course pensioners who do not have index-linked pensions have suffered a much greater loss of purchasing power than the pensioners who do. The pension which I have received since December 1 last is based on the cost of living in June, 1974. The cost of living had risen by 7.5 per cent by December and by 27.4 per cent by July this year, and will probably have risen something like 33 per cent before a new rate of pension is payable in December next.

(5) Amongst those responsible for the present rate of inflation one must include Sir Alastair Pilkington as a representative of management. The main cause of inflation, apart from the practice of all governments to buy votes by granting services for which they are not prepared to raise the necessary taxes, is the utterly unreasonable rise in wages rates over the past decade. Management has been only too willing to concede these increases so long as it could pass on the cost, plus a percentage for profit, to the consumer.

Finally let us, please, stop writing as if everyone was suffering from the effects of inflation. Most workers, even after the "wage protest" of a rise of 16 a week, are much better off than they have been at any time during my lifetime. They are better off in large degree because they are benefiting at the expense of everyone who has lent money to business, to the Government, to local authorities, or to building societies.

They have not only had their incomes substantially reduced but see the value of their capital reduced by something like 20 per cent a year. It is because pension funds are to be counted as among the largest of lenders that the pensioners' private companies are in the plight that they are. We have to amend the precept of Polonius—"always a borrower, never a lender."

Yours faithfully,
F. J. O'PLE,
Tulse-vean,
2 Albany Road,
Falmouth, Cornwall.
September 2.

From Mr T. M. Shelford
Sir, Those who during their working lives have put out of their earnings and saved in the hope that their investments will provide them with an income in their old age will find that the tax man will exact a special surcharge on this income, which will no doubt help to pay the indexed pensions due to civil servants, which will not be subject to any such surcharge, and will enjoy the special privilege of a reduced tax on earned income.

Yours faithfully,
T. M. SHELFORD,
Selfield Place,
nr East Grinstead, Sussex.
August 29.

European Parliament

From Lord O'Hagan
Sir, Sooner or later—and perhaps sooner than many people think—the European Parliament at Strasbourg will be elected by the peoples of the EEC.

Already, the Cabinet Office is studying the subject. The Foreign Office has set up a special unit to think about the intricate problems involved: the Foreign Secretary has taken a dossier on the subject with him on his summer holidays. The British House of Commons may soon be presented with a fait accompli.

Memories of what happened to the late Mr Croom's attempt to reform the House of Lords must surely lead the Government to consult Parliament before plans are wholly settled.

Could not the Commons committee that scrutinizes draft EEC legislation have its mandate extended so that it could take evidence from interested bodies, and make recommendations to the Government about the impending British elections to the European Parliament?

Yours faithfully,
O'HAGAN,
House of Lords.
August 30.

Daily deliveries
From Mr C. M. Barlow
Sir, Is Dr Rickards to be taken seriously when he suggests (August 30) that all daily deliveries should be made in Post Office vans with late morning letters which (at least) in towns are normally delivered by postmen on bicycles or on foot? Has he considered what would be involved, apart from the purchase of thousands of large vans constructed to combine three purposes?

Postal sorting offices, milk-borling depots, newsagents and bakers all have their wares ready for distribution at times ranging over three hours from 6.30 to 9.30 am. Dr Rickards's proposal postulates the assembling together (how?) of letters, milk, bread and papers at the same place at the same moment to be delivered to each household in the quantities required, which may vary daily. Imagination boggles at the prospect of the inextricable confusion which would ensue.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. BARLOW,
Norman Corner,
Kingsgate Road,
Winchester.

Economic dilemmas of inflation

From Mr Reginald Maudling, Conservative MP for Barnet, Chipping Barnet

Sir, In his review of the British economy on September 2, your Economics Editor said that "if past form had been followed, then the Government would have given up the struggle against inflation and gone over to reflation in the middle of this year just as Mr Maudling did in 1962."

Begging Mr Jay's pardon, the analogy is as facile as the conclusion is erroneous. In 1962-1963, the inflation rate was 1.9 per cent. In 1963-1964, it was 3.1 per cent. Under the present Government it has been exceeding 25 per cent.

There is hardly no relation whatever between the two situations. I am not so much concerned here to defend the Government's policy in 1963-1964. My 1963 Budget was based upon the agreed views of the NEDC, which had been formed by the strong representations of both management and the unions, that a more stable rate of growth could be achieved by concerted action. I still think this was true. The problem was whether we could pass through the full employment and a high level of investment can never be achieved on this thesis without an unacceptable rate of inflation. I for one am not yet prepared to accept this testimony of despair.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MAUDLING,
House of Commons,
September 2.

From Mrs T. L. Liddell
Sir, Even from so dedicated a monetarist as yourself, I find your leader "No Early Reflation" (August 28) very hard to accept. Could you please explain to a poor so-called Keynesian economist just how a prolonged depression will permanently "cure" inflation?

Is it your opinion that industry has been profiteering by charging too high prices and can therefore safely reduce them in the face of falling demand? Or perhaps there has been a shortage of capacity during the past 18 months, which has pushed up unit costs? Certainly if either of these situations has occurred, reflation, exported or not, might be dangerous at this stage.

Or do you perhaps believe that the over-large Budget deficit even at the present low level of activity is largely responsible? If so, may I remind you that every increase in unemployment adds to that deficit.

I suggest that the basic cause of inflation—aggravated certainly by many others—lies in the desire of different groups (in particular the oil producers and metal workers throughout the industrialized world) to increase their share of the world's wealth.

An attempt to "squeeze out" these pressures permanently by savage deflation appears to me an example of curing the illness by killing the patient.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN LIDDELL,
Dormans Corner,
Lindfield, Surrey.
August 29.

Anomalies in housing

From Mr I. Deslandes and others
Sir, Mr Henry Aughton (September 1) falls into the old trap of dividing total aid to council tenants by the total number of council tenants, but dividing aid to owner-occupiers only by those who currently hold a mortgage, and not by the total number of owner-occupiers. When the necessary correction is made, the conclusions are opposite to those which Mr Aughton seeks to draw.

The latest official estimate is that average aid for each owner-occupier from tax relief and option mortgage subsidy in 1974-75 was about £75. The average aid for each council tenant from Eschequer and rate fund subsidies and from rent rebates was £174—i.e. over twice as much. For new houses the differences are much wider.

Perhaps more important even than these figures is the assumption in Mr Aughton's letter that tax relief and subsidy are exactly the same thing. More public debate about this is needed. The argument in favour is that the Treasury loses income by allowing tax relief.

On the other hand subsidy involves the state in handing money to an individual, a relief means simply that the individual is allowed to keep his own money. It can be claimed that the two things are hardly the same, unless we believe that the state creates all wealth.

Yours faithfully,
I. DESLANDES, Director,
House-Builder's Federation,
NORMAN GRIGG, Secretary,
General Building Societies Association.
A. W. TAIT, Director,
Housing Research Foundation,
As from 14 Park Street, W.
September 2.

Planning of transport
From Mr J. O. Tresidder
Sir, Your leading article (August 23) posed some of the major dilemmas facing transport planning in this country. I would like to comment on the basis of my experience of transport planning on some of the positive changes which are happening and to suggest how further changes can be effected within a short time scale.

Over the past few years the need for major changes in the direction of transport planning has become clear. The future availability of public investment funds in transport is likely to be severely curtailed, and there has been a growing realization that scarce resources should be invested to meet society's clearly identified needs. All the evidence suggests these changes are not short-term aberrations from a longer-term trend, but should form the guidelines for transport planning over the coming years.

At the local level change has come about quickly, even though not quickly enough. Local government reorganization and the creation of passenger transport executives have created a rational organizational framework for resolving the problems and needs of urban transport. The professions are responding by presenting councillors with the implications of alternative policies and investment programmes that are related to local needs, are realizable and are adaptable to future change. Many experimental schemes both in urban and rural areas are in progress.

foresee employment for the capacity they already have? Chancellor after Chancellor since 1945 has tried to find a way of stimulating investment, by fiscal action, investment allowances, free depreciation, etc. but the sad experience has been that industry will not invest, what ever the incentives, until there is clear evidence of a buoyant market for the goods that will flow from and justify the new investment.

We have been plagued for years with the tendency of industry to invest on a boom rather than in a slump, and even the Swedish system, now apparently espoused by Mr Jack Jones, does not seem very promising. Has Mr Jay got a better answer?

He talks in his article of a dilemma. Surely the problem is this. Can, in his words, "the monopolistic element be permanently taken out of collective bargaining"? If it cannot, and if we do not share his despair, then full employment and a high level of investment can never be achieved on his thesis without an unacceptable rate of inflation. I for one am not yet prepared to accept this testimony of despair.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MAUDLING,
House of Commons,
September 2.

From Mrs T. L. Liddell
Sir, Even from so dedicated a monetarist as yourself, I find your leader "No Early Reflation" (August 28) very hard to accept. Could you please explain to a poor so-called Keynesian economist just how a prolonged depression will permanently "cure" inflation?

Is it your opinion that industry has been profiteering by charging too high prices and can therefore safely reduce them in the face of falling demand? Or perhaps there has been a shortage of capacity during the past 18 months, which has pushed up unit costs? Certainly if either of these situations has occurred, reflation, exported or not, might be dangerous at this stage.

Or do you perhaps believe that the over-large Budget deficit even at the present low level of activity is largely responsible? If so, may I remind you that every increase in unemployment adds to that deficit.

I suggest that the basic cause of inflation—aggravated certainly by many others—lies in the desire of different groups (in particular the oil producers and metal workers throughout the industrialized world) to increase their share of the world's wealth.

An attempt to "squeeze out" these pressures permanently by savage deflation appears to me an example of curing the illness by killing the patient.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN LIDDELL,
Dormans Corner,
Lindfield, Surrey.
August 29.

From Mr Maurice Chandler and Mr Hugh Hanning
Sir, The dispatch of United States Airforce planes, possibly planes from other countries also, to evacuate Europeans from Angola, coupled with reports that Britain has had a similar request from Portugal, raises fresh the case for an International Disaster Relief Transport Force advocated by this board for over two years, now.

It happens that our proposals, conducted by a wealth of experts, have attracted strong support in the Secretary of State. Unfortunately the ideas seem to have taken some member governments by surprise and no work on it has yet been authorized. This is surely a pity: had such a force been created under Nato auspices it would have been doubly useful today—expediting the evacuation and emphasizing to the Portuguese people the value of staying in Nato.

It happens that our chief military consultant, Brigadier Michael Blackman (recently Oxfam's Disaster Operations Officer), has been awarded a Nato Fellowship to take still further the examination of the mechanics of creating such a force, which would consist essentially of earmarked aircraft, boats and trucks, coordinated by a small central staff. He sets out on a tour of western capitals this month. Our impression is that everybody is ready for this innovation, except some governments, who prefer to act unilaterally even at the expense of advance planning and joint arrangements for traffic control and supplies.

May we through your columns plead with the British Government, which is almost uniquely equipped to make a contribution to such a logistic force, with or without a state label, to look favourably on the idea.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE CHANDLER, Chairman,
HUGH HANNING, Secretary,
Committee on International Affairs,
General Syndicate,
Board for Social Responsibility,
Church House,
Dean's Yard, SW1.
September 3.

Yesterday's pleasures
From Mrs Margaret O'Shea
Sir, Sovereigns need Working-class children in the early thirties bought their pleasures with ha'pennies. These might include a toffee apple from an itinerant barrow; a basic two ounces of treacle toffee, unless you won the sweetshop. Ha'penny Dip entitling you to more; a ride on a horse-drawn roundabout, unless you could pay with an empty jam-jar; or best of all an exhilarating ride on the upper deck of an open bus.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET O'SHEA,
4 Willowfield,
Harlow, Essex.
September 2.

Saving antiquities in Cyprus

From Sir David Hunt
Sir, As a former archaeologist and a former High Commissioner in Cyprus, I should be grateful if you could allow me to raise in your columns a question which has caused me much sorrow and anxiety: what is really happening to the antiquities of Cyprus in the northern part of the island?

The Cyprus Government Department of Antiquities, whose reputation in international archaeological circles is second to none, has made specific and detailed complaints. It claims that in Famagusta both the Famagusta Museum and the Basil Jivodromou collection (well known and officially registered with the Department) have been looted, as has the registered collection of Byzantine pottery formed by Mr C. Loides of Morphou. Losses are also reported from Kerynia Castle, and from numerous churches and monasteries.

In addition the Department has collected reports of losses from foreign archaeological missions working in the occupied area: for instance, hundreds of objects were reported as lost by the Canadian expedition at Soloi and by the American expedition at Morphou. The British public was made aware of what is happening when the customs at Dover seized icons and ancient pottery from the baggage of a Turkish Cypriot travelling to London.

Shortly after the invasion of July 1974, the Government of Cyprus appealed to Unesco, among other international organisations, warning them of the dangers of a-king them for their help. In response to this appeal from a member government Unesco sent a representative last spring, and he is now there again: but none of his findings has been published.

The Turkish press in Turkey and in Cyprus did indeed publish reports on August 24 and 26 in which the United Nations representative was represented as saying that all was in perfect condition; but in an official statement issued on August 28 Mr Dahlbald had denied that he ever made any such statement and described it as "groundless".

Surely it is time for Unesco to speak up. The organisation may not be able to provide effective protection to the antiquities of Cyprus, which are part of the world's cultural heritage, but it has a duty to let the world know what are the facts.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HUNT,
Old Place, East Wing,
Lindfield, Sussex.
September 2.

A disaster relief force

From Mr Maurice Chandler and Mr Hugh Hanning
Sir, The dispatch of United States Airforce planes, possibly planes from other countries also, to evacuate Europeans from Angola, coupled with reports that Britain has had a similar request from Portugal, raises fresh the case for an International Disaster Relief Transport Force advocated by this board for over two years, now.

It happens that our proposals, conducted by a wealth of experts, have attracted strong support in the Secretary of State. Unfortunately the ideas seem to have taken some member governments by surprise and no work on it has yet been authorized. This is surely a pity: had such a force been created under Nato auspices it would have been doubly useful today—expediting the evacuation and emphasizing to the Portuguese people the value of staying in Nato.

It happens that our chief military consultant, Brigadier Michael Blackman (recently Oxfam's Disaster Operations Officer), has been awarded a Nato Fellowship to take still further the examination of the mechanics of creating such a force, which would consist essentially of earmarked aircraft, boats and trucks, coordinated by a small central staff. He sets out on a tour of western capitals this month. Our impression is that everybody is ready for this innovation, except some governments, who prefer to act unilaterally even at the expense of advance planning and joint arrangements for traffic control and supplies.

May we through your columns plead with the British Government, which is almost uniquely equipped to make a contribution to such a logistic force, with or without a state label, to look favourably on the idea.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE CHANDLER, Chairman,
HUGH HANNING, Secretary,
Committee on International Affairs,
General Syndicate,
Board for Social Responsibility,
Church House,
Dean's Yard, SW1.
September 3.

Yesterday's pleasures
From Mrs Margaret O'Shea
Sir, Sovereigns need Working-class children in the early thirties bought their pleasures with ha'pennies. These might include a toffee apple from an itinerant barrow; a basic two ounces of treacle toffee, unless you won the sweetshop. Ha'penny Dip entitling you to more; a ride on a horse-drawn roundabout, unless you could pay with an empty jam-jar; or best of all an exhilarating ride on the upper deck of an open bus.

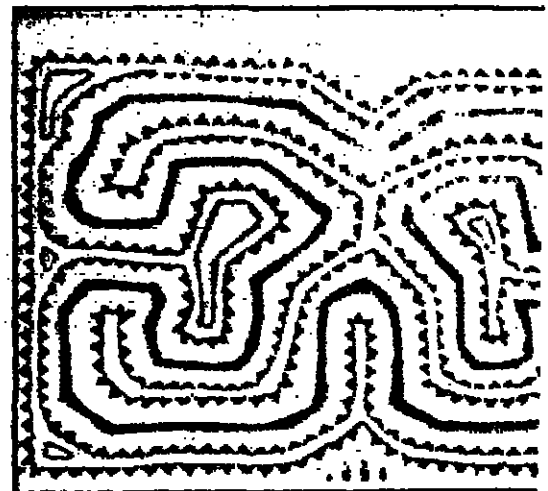
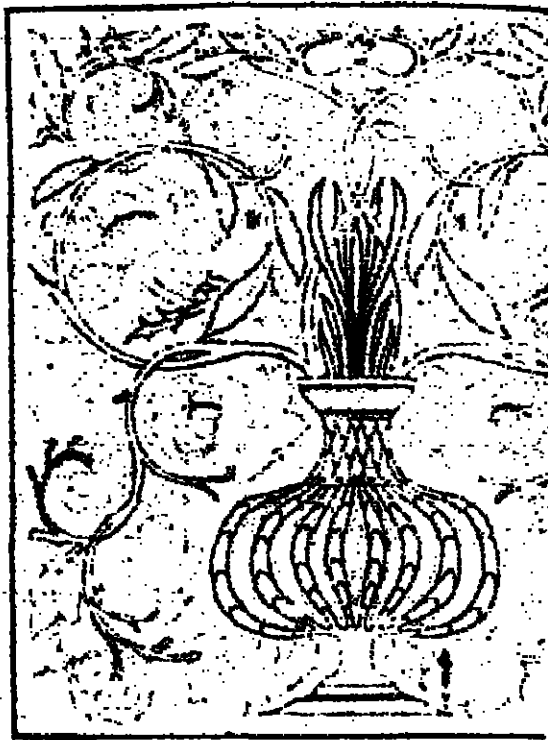
Yours faithfully,
MARGARET O'SHEA,
4 Willowfield,
Harlow, Essex.
September 2.

From Major General L. Rowley Hill
Sir, As a boy of 11 or 12 driving home after a long day after partridges, with my father and four older brothers, in the straw under the seats of the dog-cart, my head pillowed on old Don's tummy, I am, of course, recalling evenings at the rail end of the last century. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
L. ROWLEY HILL,
Halketts,
Beech,
Alton,
Bamphshire.

Shopping/Philippa Toomey



Left: Constance Howard's mural for Denman College, 1951
Right: The Flower Pot, by William Morris
Below right: Traditional cutwork applique from Panama: A World of Embroidery
Below: Lamb, in Pekinese stitch: Erica Wilson's Embroidery Book



A stitch in double-fast time

What is embroidery for? It is a form of self-expression, an artistic creativity easily available to everyone—and most enthusiasts will drag pieces of embroidery out of handbags and pockets to show you their latest creation. Mary Gostelow, whose book *A World of Embroidery* (Mills and Boon, £7.95) was published a short time ago, produced a piece of kaleidoscopic bargello, which she appeared to be doing free-hand—tremendously impressive if you have to count stitches, like one learning to sew, who is confronted by this particular design—only this was more like *Rite of Spring* than *Jenuzza*.

We were on our way to see the Diploma Exhibition given by Constance Howard's students at Goldsmith's College during the summer. Constance Howard, a power in the land of embroidery, is retiring. She originally trained as a wood engraver and book illustrator, and her journey through a career, teaching, inspiring and creating embroidery is a fascinating one. The enchanting mural shown here came 17½ by 13½ called *The Country Housewife* at the Women's Institute's Denman College was designed and made by her in 1951 for the Festival of Britain. Among the students who helped her was Mary Quant. The books she has written include *Inspiration for Embroidery* (Bastford, £3.50), but these do not entirely convey the flavour of her personality. One is immediately struck by the fact that she has green hair—decided upon some time ago, and maintained ever since. Huge, beautiful, amused green eyes are noting how you take it. After that it's like an exhilarating sleigh ride. On retiring she was off to Canada and the United States for a tour, teaching, lecturing, and touching down briefly for Christmas at home with her husband and daughter, then off again with a book to finish and a commission pressing. Like so many people, retirement means that she is free to be busier than ever.

You might think that the world of embroidery would be a quiet one, sitting on a cushion and sewing a fine seam, perhaps, or remembering the faithful Penelope classically unpicking the day's work at night. She should have been off demonstrating and lecturing all over the Asean. The Diploma Exhibition was a delight. Such talent, technical skill and fresh, lively ideas were very encouraging for the future of embroidery design. I particularly liked Kirsten Hamilton Fairley's design for a ceiling of taberna flowers from yellow felt and beads with paper and perspex leaves, and Carol Baker Chorley's work: totally different, dark, detailed, with tiny woven figures appliqued into intricate patterns. Most of the students find jobs immediately, in design, private commissions, in museums, workshops, and studios.

Mary Gostelow is another energetic embroiderer. No sooner did she return from a punishing trip around America than she was off to South Africa, where, between 300 and 400 people spent three hours at a time for her lectures. Her book covers an astonishing number of countries, from Afghanistan to Zaire, and is illustrated with many examples which she has collected during her travels with her husband Martin, whom you may remember as a finalist on *Russian History* in television's *Mastermind*. There is also a large section on the execution of stitches, and the next great work, on embroidery in Russia, is well on the way.

Another "inspirational" book is Erica Wilson's *Embroidery*



Above: Hedgehog in met thread and padded gold kid: lus for Embroidery
Below: Blackwork, designed and by Erica Wilson



Book (Pebber, £7.50) huge, full of interesting and beautiful things, many of them designed and worked by the author herself or her American pupils, as she now lives in the United States. American design has a certain dash about it, particularly in the use of colour, that is always invigorating even if some of them are a little, well, twee, like Beatrix Potter's Timmy Willy asleep in a peapod—and there is absolutely no point in making some awful little things called "needlepoint door pillows" saying "Quiet" and "Do not disturb"—the modern equivalent of the Victorian embroidered mestise.

On the other hand, I must confess that I bought an embroidered stone, grandly entitled *Loversome* by Julie Caprara at the exhibition during the summer at Congress House of the 62 Group. I would have bought one of Barbara Stedjeck's witty cactus plants (knitted) and they not all been sold. And there was Erica Short's big piece, *Henry's Grave* which I also fancied—a complete life-sized headstone, with ivy and an overturned pot of flowers, all "self" so to speak like a Claes Oldenburg (only much funnier). Needless to say, she, too, is a former pupil of Constance Howard. For the beginner, though, a kit is a comforting way of

starting out. The night time for prob... her around, and liked the Victor Museum's five embroideries—of please copy. There is the F signed by Will 1880; 21 in squa embroidered wit 'stitch' and Fre £10.85. Strange cius "performa cheek with the! If they have ar when I asked, t you might like t produce No 3 series of flowe needlepoint late

Probl MIDNIGHT DU SEKS SEC

The night time for prob... her around, and liked the Victor Museum's five embroideries—of please copy. There is the F signed by Will 1880; 21 in squa embroidered wit 'stitch' and Fre £10.85. Strange cius "performa cheek with the! If they have ar when I asked, t you might like t produce No 3 series of flowe needlepoint late

01-828



If your travellers cheques aren't in dollars, Last Chance, Colorado is the last place you want to be.

We hope you never get stuck in Last Chance with the wrong travellers cheques.

Take Barclays travellers cheques in dollars. They'll get you a warm welcome in Last Chance, and everywhere else in the States. From Hell, Michigan, to Paradise, Oregon.

Barclays travellers cheques are bought in large numbers by Americans themselves. Sold in over 800 places from coast to coast.

And Barclays is the only British bank to issue its own

U.S. dollar travellers cheques.

Buy them in units of \$10 and up. Cash them in hotels, restaurants, rentacar offices all over.

If you should lose them, refunds are prompt.

Barclays has been in the States a long time. Since 1890. And since we are part of the local scene, with over seventy U.S. offices, we can tell you a lot about American business.

If you are planning to do business there, talk to us

before you leave town. You'll find "a world of banking" at Barclays Bank International, 166 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP. 01-283 8989.



BARCLAYS International

The one international bank for all your international business.

Stock Exchange prices

Gold shares steadier

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug. 22. Dealings End, Sept. 5. & Comango Day, Sept. 8. Settlement Day, Sept. 15.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

ING
LOCAL
NATIONAL
ACTION SERVICE

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

NCR
Computers & Terminals
NCR Limited, 206 Marylebone Road, London NW1

High flow problems force postponement of £175m projects by BP Chemicals

The new plant, with an initial capacity of 54,000 tonnes a year, is scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1978. Polyethylene is used for production of a wide range of household and industrial goods, and the feedstock will be drawn from the joint ethylene venture on Teesside.

Senior executives of the company yesterday underlined the problems being faced not only by BP but by other United Kingdom chemical producers. Speaking at a press conference in Grangemouth, Mr Bob Penning, director, sales and commercial services, said: "Obviously we are having to tailor our capital budgets for the future."

Two developments planned for Grangemouth—which were due to be commissioned in 1978-79 linked to the Teesside ethylene venture—have been postponed. These are a 400,000 tonnes annual capacity styrene plant costing £40m and a £35m plant to produce 130,000 tonnes a year of acrylonitrile.

Other BP chemical developments involving a further £100m have also been postponed. The disruptive effects of price control legislation on cashflow, poor market conditions, and inflation are the chief factors.

BP is, however, attaching great importance to the development of the Forties field—despite the soaring cost of getting the oil ashore—and its impact on the petrochemical business.

The field's four production platforms have been installed and are in various stages of construction. First oil from the field is scheduled to be piped ashore next month, and although BP is saying that it will be initially producing between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels a day, privately company officials are optimistic that this flow rate target will be exceeded.

Because of its natural advantages and its nearness to the Forties field—which will be capable of meeting about 20 per cent of the country's daily oil needs when it reaches peak production—BP believes that the Grangemouth complex represents the greatest potential site for petrochemical development anywhere in Europe.

Already existing facilities are supplying other companies on the site, notably EXL, Borg-Warner, and International Synthetic Rubber. The hope is that further development by BP in the future will attract other companies.

Costs today: Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co, the accountants, said yesterday that it and W. S. Atkins group had been awarded a contract by the Department of Energy to study the growing cost of drawing oil and gas from the North Sea.

Australian losses by CU now at over £5m

Commercial Union Assurance disclosed yesterday that underwriting losses by its Australian subsidiary worsened from A\$5.9m to A\$8.7m (£5.3m) last year and the group is taking urgent action to cut back the losses and the scale of operations in Australia.

The Australian losses, for the financial year to June 30, have already been reflected in the group half-yearly results, which also bore the impact of A\$15.7m which the group had to provide to Australia by way of reinsurance claims.

"Unless results improve considerably over the next 12 months it will be impossible to maintain the scale of indemnity reinsurance provided under the auspices of the parent company, which have been their salvation over the past four years," Commercial Union (Australia) announced.

The effect of this would be that the capacity of the company both as an insurer and as an employer would be substantially reduced.

The CU parent company in London, which has a "stop loss" reinsurance against calamities, which enables the Australian subsidiary to underwrite much greater risks than it would be able to do on the basis of its own resources.

Over the past four years the CU group has had to "fork out" A\$40m under this heading, as well as A\$11m of new capital and has received only "substantial losses" in return, a spokesman said yesterday.

The trouble is caused by the continual raising of the legal level of benefits under workmen's compensation insurance in Australia, on fixed premiums, and from CU's inability to raise premiums on compulsory third-party motor insurance business there.

CU is withdrawing from this type of motor business and seems certain to reduce the scale of its workmen's compensation business too.

Mr Gordon Dunlop, CU's chief executive, who last month promised shareholders "rapid and substantial" action to remedy these losses, is in Australia to review the situation.

Commercial Union's shares improved slightly to 148p on the Stock Exchange after yesterday's news.

Sun Alliance profits up: Sun Alliance and London, another of the big UK composite insurance groups, increased its profits by 13 per cent in the first half of this year. The first half of this year, the company reported, was virtually unchanged underwriting profits, at just over £2m, but an increase of £2.15m to £15.7m in investment income. Losses in Australia were "considerably reduced." Sun Alliance shares closed 6p up at 225p.

Unions reject BSC scheme for reduction in weekend working

The unions stressed after last night's talks that there was no discussion about redundancy. Mr Bill Sims, head of the TUC's steel committee said: "You can only go so far before you strip the industry of its most precious asset, which is the workers."

His union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, believed it was traditional, particularly in Scotland, to have a share of weekend wage premiums.

He argued that as a result of economies agreed between both sides on July 29, the company was saving £1.5m a week, although the BSC says the figure is much lower.

Mr Sims said: "We have been told there is a worsening position in the order book and one can understand the corporation coming to us for further restrictions."

"We are not in a position to give a commitment on behalf of our members if we do not know the full effect of the commitments we have already given the management."

Both sides will meet again on October 1 to try to reach agreement on the need for further cuts in the wage bill. Mr Santbrook said: "It would be wrong to assume that tonight's meeting has served no purpose."

"It is equally wrong to say that ending weekend shifts would put matters right. The position is more serious than that."

Duke offers advice on engineers' restructure

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is president of the Council of Engineering Institutions, has stepped into the controversy over the future organization of the profession.

He has called for a single professional body in each branch of engineering open to engineers of every grade, to create "a ladder of professional qualification open to everyone to climb."

These remarks, given in an interview with *Aerospace*, the journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society—itsself a member of CEI—are bound to cause some uneasiness within CEI, which is the chartered engineers' club.

The Duke says of the alternative of engineers grouping themselves according to qualification, "I am not really qualified to make any predictions. My opinion, which I have formed after some 10 years listening to the arguments, is that all chartered engineers together, and all technician engineers together: 'This may be easier and cosier, but it is liable to inhibit the freedom to climb the professional ladder by achieving the next higher qualification.'"

He explained: "This is a very complicated problem and I am not really qualified to make any predictions. My opinion, which I have formed after some 10 years listening to the arguments, is that all chartered engineers together, and all technician engineers together, should be considered to be vertical and functional rather than horizontal and academic structures."

By that I mean that the interests and qualifications of everyone involved in a branch of engineering, from operative through technician right up to chartered engineer, should come within the responsibility of one professional body."

The Duke's intervention comes at a delicate point in the development of CEI. By a majority decision they have decided to make some organizational changes to speed up decision-making and allow into the chartered club engineers meeting certain standards who are members of non-CEI organizations.

This is a decision which shows a shift towards what the Duke appears to have in mind. But CEI could face by this weekend a threat from the Institution of Electrical Engineers—one of their three most senior bodies—to pull out of CEI.

Last night Mr Arthur Palmer, MP for Bristol North-East and chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology, said he thought the Duke of Edinburgh's comments were particularly sound.

A CEI spokesman said that the Duke's view was wellknown to the council. The CEI is moving towards a concept very similar to the Duke's suggestion of "one professional body."

North Sea licences in new year

appeal because of state intervention.

New licences could also present a dilemma for companies that are not keen on an early start during the negotiations with the Government over the request for 51 per cent state participation in existing commercial fields.

On a number of occasions ministers have hinted that companies cooperating over participation can expect to be well treated during any new distribution of licences.

British Petroleum announced yesterday that the second well it has completed on the Magnus Field, north-east of Shetland, had confirmed indications of a significant find.

The company said yesterday that the appraisal well about 21 miles north-east of the discovery well had "encountered some indications of oil." Geological conditions in the area made it unusually difficult to assess the final magnitude of the field from just two wells.

Magnus's oil-bearing strata slopes away to the west, and BP says several more wells will be needed to assess the size of the reservoir.

There will be a delay before more drilling can be undertaken because the rig Sedco K has completed its two-year charter to BP and is moving out of the North Sea to work in South African waters. It will be replaced by the Sedco 703 but this is still only half-way through another well for the company.

The Transworld group has begun testing a second well on block 21/7 and an announcement that the current drilling programme has established the find as a commercial proposition.

A spokesman for the group said testing would take several days and an announcement on the finds would be made in about a week. Partners in the group are City Investing Co, Apexco, Candel Oil, St Joe Minerals Corp, CCP North Sea Associates, and Esso and Shell.

In the Norwegian sector the Statoil (Norwegian State Oil Co) and Esso said they had found traces of oil in block 15/21 close to the boundary with British waters. The find, for which Statoil is the operator, is not thought to be commercial.

Companies working in offshore waters will be required to obtain insurance cover of £2m against claims for personal injuries to employees working on or from offshore installations under regulations presented to Parliament yesterday.

Cammell pickets try to keep directors out

Fresh moves were made by senior management and union representatives yesterday to try to resolve the worsening labour problems caused by a boiler-makers' dispute at the Cammell Laird shipyard at Birkenhead.

The new talks followed a further demonstration by several hundred of the yard's 1,500 workers during the morning. They are protesting about the lay-off of 100 men last week after they had refused to be transferred to other work.

The boiler-makers yesterday organized an hour-long picket of the shipyard offices and entrance to transfer temporarily 100 boiler-makers to the staging departments, where Cammell Laird has spent £250,000 on modernization and improvements over the past two years.

The company claims to have an agreement with the unions, dating from last December, on the transfer of workers after the introduction of a retraining programme and the revision of wage scales in the staging areas.

Cammell pickets try to keep directors out

The trouble stems from an attempt by the shipyard management to transfer temporarily 100 boiler-makers to the staging departments, where Cammell Laird has spent £250,000 on modernization and improvements over the past two years.

The company claims to have an agreement with the unions, dating from last December, on the transfer of workers after the introduction of a retraining programme and the revision of wage scales in the staging areas.

Gold price recovers after fall

The gold price rebounded on world bullion markets yesterday following its sharp fall on the first two days of this week.

In London, it closed at \$150 an ounce, with a net rise on the session of \$1.75. This brings the fall in the price since Friday to \$9 an ounce.

Dealers reported active two-way business, with the current lower price levels attracting new buying interest.

More Opec talks: Mr Cumerindo Rodriguez, the Venezuelan minister of state in charge of coordination and planning, said further discussions would have to take place among oil exporting countries on whether members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would buy gold for their reserves.

He would not elaborate, but pointed out that in the Latin American group of countries only Mexico and Venezuela held any sizeable amounts of gold in their reserves.

He said Mr Victor Castillo, the Bolivian finance minister, would deal with the gold issue at the IMF meeting today.

Unidata switch by France forcing Philips cutbacks

Restructuring would provide a healthy basis for the company continuing its data-processing equipment activities in small business computers, data entry equipment, mini-computers and terminals.

Philips would continue to meet all orders placed for Unidata products and continue servicing existing P1000 computer systems.

Talks would be held with the works council on the proposed changes. Philips employs a world total of 10,000 in data systems, 4,000 of them in The Netherlands.

The Philips move is the first reaction by either of CII's partners in Unidata to the French group's decision to co-operate with Honeywell-Bull, according to industry sources.

Zambian copper deliveries cut

Because of the fighting in Angola, Zambia's two copper companies, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated, yesterday declared a 20 per cent *force majeure* restriction on 1975 copper shipments to customers for this month and until further notice.

The London copper market was largely undisturbed, its feeling being that this section had already been discounted.

At the close, prices showed a small net loss on the day of £1 for cash wire bars and £1.25 for futures.

US and France are left to sort out exchange rates issue

From Frank Vogel Washington, Sept 3

Leading industrial countries have informally agreed to leave it to bilateral negotiations between the United States and France to resolve the outstanding monetary reform issue of future regulation of exchange rates.

British and Italian officials have suggested that a compromise may well be reached between the United States and France, which may take longer. The American and French views remain wide apart.

It is generally accepted by government officials attending the International Monetary Fund annual meeting here that a compromise on floating rates will have to involve some commitment to the long-term establishment of a more stable currency system, while at the same time containing provisions that permit floating.

SEC critical of trading ban

Washington, Sept 3.—The Securities and Exchange Commission said today that rules of stock exchanges which restrict over-the-counter trading are anti-competitive and may have to be changed. It will open hearings on October 1 to discuss the proposed changes.

Rule 334 of the New York Stock Exchange was cited as the most restrictive of the off-board trading provisions. This prohibits NYSE members from making transactions in listed stocks off the exchange as principal or agent unless the transaction is specifically exempted or permission is granted.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 135.35 -0.11
The FT index: 320.9 -1.2

| Rises | | Falls | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Asiatic Cem | 3p to 162p | ELMC | 3p to 35p |
| Bilton P. | 9p to 132p | Broken Hill | 10p to 20p |
| Decra | 10p to 195p | BL of NSW | 10p to 55p |
| Rawlins Side | 2p to 300p | Crown 2p | 3p to 21p |
| Kinross | 10p to 620p | Reliance Grp | 40p to 44p |
| Lake & Elliot | 3p to 46p | Rio Tinto Zinc | 4p to 160p |
| Pres Fretay | 225p to 1650p | Slime Darby | 6p to 100p |
| Falls | | Rises | |
| Permal | 5p to 27p | Int Hides | 30p to 85p |
| Photopia Int | 5p to 22p | MTM Hides | 10p to 20p |
| Sun Alliance | 10p to 42p | Patterson Zinc | 10p to 34p |
| Unilever | 2p to 37p | Reuschle | 23p to 31p |
| Western Areas | 50p to 450p | Reliance Grp | 40p to 44p |
| Weyburn Ent | 8p to 214p | Rio Tinto Zinc | 4p to 160p |
| Winnor Newlon | 7p to 122p | Slime Darby | 6p to 100p |

Russia may buy Japanese ships

Tokyo, Sept 3.—Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering said today that the Soviet Union was unofficially sounding out possibilities of buying 100 ships of various types from Japan under a new five-year plan, starting next year.

Hitachi said the Soviet Union was interested in vehicle carriers for river use, large pusher barges, floating cranes and dredgers, as well as general dry cargo ships and small tankers.—Reuters.

Arabs boycott 14 concerns

Cairo, Sept 3.—The Arab League's Boycott Committee has banned dealings with 14 companies including Rockwell Corporation and General Telephone and Electronics, in a further attempt to tighten the Arab economic boycott against Israel.

The companies are now black-listed and all their products and activities banned by 20 Arab states. An Arab League source said the committee had deferred a decision on British Leyland because of incomplete documents.

A final warning was served to six British, American and West German groups to stop trading with Israel. A spokesman declined to name them but confirmed that Volkswagen and Lorch were included. A ban of 19 foreign companies, including American, French, Italian and Swedish concerns, was lifted.—Reuters.

RENWICKS

The Renwick Group Limited

Points from the Statement by Clifford W. Wilton, Chairman

The year under review has been a disappointing one. Improvement in trading during the first quarter was not sustained by further increases in the second quarter. Encouraging advance orders have been received for three new models. This section of the business continues to give cause for optimism.

TRAVEL. Further solid progress has been made despite many adverse factors. The successful merger with part Travel has brought benefits in both sales and administration. The current travel year ends on 1st November 1975. A further marked increase in profit is indicated.

PROPERTY DIVISION. The policy of acquiring parcels of land for development will be discontinued. Steps are being taken to speed up the disposal of the land bank which has been written down to market value and plans are advanced for development of low cost units with a view to expediting sales.

WESTERN FUEL COMPANY. In spite of another mild winter and difficulties affecting solid fuel distribution, Western Fuel Company have achieved an increase in tonnage sold and in net profit. A good start has been made in this new financial year.

THE BOARD has recommended a final dividend of 0.55p per share (representing 0.91p per share including imputed tax credit) to shareholders on the register as at 5th September 1975. Interim 1.17p (1.74p) was paid in February. The total of 2.65p compares with the dividends paid for year and 30th March 1974 after adjusting for the scrip issue in January 1974 of 3.43p per share.

| Summary of results | 1975 | 1974 |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Group trading profit before interest and extraordinary items | 700,825 | 1,120,166 |
| Group profit before taxation and extraordinary items | 2,711 | 780,717 |
| Taxation | 15,744 | 419,859 |
| Extraordinary items written off after taxation | 224,944 | 17,949 |

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, The Renwick Group Ltd., Renwick House, Paignton, Devon, TQ4 7BN.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Decca finds comfort in capital goods

Decca's full year figures are better than expected. At the interim stage the forecast had been for a doubling up of the first half's £5.62m, and while the group was actually expected to do rather better than that most forecasts were well below the mark in the £12m range. Moreover, the projection for the present first half is for profits broadly in line with the comparable period of 1974-75. In short, Decca is showing a considerable degree of resilience to the downturn in the colour television market.

Pre-interest profits on the consumer side were, admittedly, down from £10.9m to £6.8m, and the present year will unquestionably see more pressure in the United Kingdom. But the record business is remaining relatively stable, and overseas markets, particularly Australia, promise of a prop. Last year overseas and export consumer turnover was up by 11 per cent, offsetting the decline of almost 2 per cent at home.

The real strength, however, lies in the navigators, radar and survey business, where foreign sales were up by a third, home sales by nearly a fifth and pre-interest profits by just over a third at £9.1m, where they account for almost 60 per cent of the total.

This year should see continued strength here, more than offsetting wherever deterioration occurs on the consumer side, so that the contribution from television, currently less than a quarter, will fall still further. On this, the market is treating Decca harshly at 196p (198p for the "A"), where the yield is 6.7 per cent and the p/e ratio 7 (6.1 excluding prior year adjustments)—a lower rating than it accords to Thorn, which looks much more vulnerable to the problems of the domestic consumer market.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £37.0m
Sales £154m (£137m)
Pre-tax profits £13.3m (£16.3m)
Earnings per share 27.9p (38.9p)
Dividend gross 13.2p (12.1p)

BTR/Permali

First moves

With Permali's shares at 27p, 24p above the value of BTR's cash offer for the outstanding 60.3 per cent, the market is expecting BTR to have to pay more in the face of Permali's resistance.

That looks a reasonable assumption. Permali is a high-class little engineering company involved in several high technology areas and with a large overseas business in North America and South Africa which produced some 46 per cent of profits last year. Moreover, it has an excellent record, and given heavy capital investment over recent years, apparently good prospects, particularly beyond the recession.

True, BTR's offer of 24p represents a healthy premium over the price at which the shares had been languishing before the bidding started, but an exit p/e ratio of 8½ is not generous. This looks to me like a sighting shot from BTR, which paid 24p a share to Slater Walker for 30.3 per cent of Permali prior to launching its bid, and is able to afford all this following the recent rights issue.

Permali shareholders should not be unnerved by BTR's strong strategic position—they should be able to get a few pence more for their shares than Slater Walker did.

Sun Alliance

Underwriting in surplus

After the severe underwriting deterioration at both CU and GA in the first half of 1975, and continuing albeit reduced losses at Royal, the swing back

to an underwriting surplus by Sun Alliance and London was a tonic to the market. The shares rose 6p to 42½p. Sun looks like extending its distinction of having the best five-year average underwriting profit margins among the major composites.

Sun's relatively small involvement in the United States is a large part of the story, of course. That arguably deprives the group of some ultimate recovery potential, but seeing how slowly the United States underwriting recovery is coming through, there are arguments to favour having a bird in the hand. That bird is Sun's heavy United Kingdom involvement where the fire account—an important element of Sun's relatively heavy property insurance portfolio—has been free of major losses so far this year.

That, together with reduced Australian and Canadian losses, explain the swing back to surplus since the second half of 1974. Against this, United Kingdom accident and motor experience have worsened and are unlikely to show much short-term improvement. The marine account, too, will produce no profit this year against £1.5m last year (for the 1972 account).

On the other hand, investment income, ahead by 16 per cent in the first half, will feel the benefit of the rights issue proceeds in the second half. Given Sun's relatively high liquidity however, lower interest rates will attenuate investment income growth. On a short-term view, Sun Alliance possibly has the best underwriting recovery prospects, but the shares, yielding just over 6 per cent prospectively, are already in step with that view.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £208m
Premium income £168m (147m)
Pre-tax profits £18.3m (£16.2m)
Dividend gross 12.308p (11.343p)

Commercial Union Retrenchment in Australia

While the CU group's first half results gave a strong indication how bad last year's Australian losses would be, the fact that CU is not yet on an improving trend there like Royal, and now Sun Alliance, is puzzling. True, CU's exceptional weather and serves would mask the improvement caused by the absence of disasters like Brisbane, but the other composites seem to be on

One anomaly of the new tax arrangements on scrip dividends has been the position of those investors owning shares which give them no entitlement to cash dividends but only to scrip. Some modifications have already been introduced by way of relief to such shareholders who, under the original Finance Bill, would have been liable to the full weight of tax, and from the experience of Hambros Investment Trust it would appear the Inland Revenue is prepared to take a relatively liberal line in cases where confusion arises.

The trust has "B" shares which carry only scrip dividend rights and can be partially converted into "A" shares. The Revenue has now ruled that the 1975 scrip will not be liable to tax, and neither will the 1976 scrip provided shareholders exercise their conversion rights in full.

Those who do not convert will have varying liability to tax. After April 1977 there will be no escape, however. All scrip issues will then be liable to tax in full. Needless to say, HIT is emphasizing the attractions of conversion.

a better underlying trend than CU, even after ironing out exceptional losses.

Whether CU's rating policy has been badly out of line, or whether reserve provisions elsewhere in the composite sector are less cautious, is not altogether clear.

Time will tell, and meanwhile CU appears to have nothing to lose from retrenchment in Australia. Group losses there have totalled around £35m over the past four years, which accounts for the £40m provided by way of reinsurance "stop loss" and \$11m in new capital, including the recent Australian rights issue. Against this, Australia has paid no dividends over the past two years and looks unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future.

Workmen's compensation and compulsory third-party motor insurance in Australia have cost CU about \$20m each since 1971. The Australian subsidiary has pulled out of CTP business altogether and is issuing only six-month policies in other motor lines to keep premiums rising more often.

Retrenching from workmen's compensation business is legally less easy and the hope is that CU will be able to price itself out of the market in some states. The improvement will not be immediate in either case, but at least CU has made a gesture to restore stock market confidence in its ultimate underwriting recovery potential.

Albright & Wilson

No immediate recovery

Albright & Wilson reckons to be through the worst of this year's trading experience, but that does not make the shares, static yesterday at 59p, a buy. For there will be no real recovery before next year, and then it may take a long time in working through. Meanwhile, a prospective yield of 9.2 per cent—assuming a maintained final dividend—is insufficient compensation for the sacrifice of more attractive growth prospects elsewhere—particularly as Tenneco shows no sign of wanting to attain its majority status early.

Albright is set for a poor third quarter, with holidays and a sharp rise in operating expenses combining to exacerbate the problems caused by poor demand generally and a deterioration in Canada in particular, where strikes at customers' plants have sent a previously good sales trend into reverse.

A final quarter better than the relatively prosperous opening three months is not expected, though the detergent raw materials business seems to have turned the corner. Long Harbour, now on strike, may be back in operation by then, but given the slackness of phosphorous demand for industrial chemicals in particular, that will not be the bull point it would at first appear. Profits for the year are unlikely to better £17m, as against £22.8m last year, and £7.5m in the year before that.

That leaves the dividend safe enough, with the cash position maintained despite high capital spending—£7.2m in the first half—and a big increase in working capital. The group has funded its requirements out of medium term borrowings which still leave the gearing relatively modest, and the management is planning to trim back the working capital total at least during the second half. But the yield would have to be higher than it is to make so volatile a performer really attractive.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £69.1m
Sales £113m (£101m)
Pre-tax profits £9.09m (£11.65m)
Dividend gross 2.57p (2.5p)

Business Diary: Eastern attractions • Contract bridge

It is seldom that a government minister finds himself in the position of being able to deliver a major public speech in his own constituency: such is the system.

It was refreshing therefore, that when Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, spoke yesterday at the World Trade Centre at St. Katharine's Dock on the occasion of Xerox's introduction of its new promotional venture to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe—he alluded only once to the fact that he was the local MP, representing as he does Stepney and Poplar.

Shore praised the efforts of Rank Xerox in involving itself in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and in particular the work of Gordon Planer, its head of Eastern Export Operations. He pointed out that many companies were now finding that their interests were being served by concluding agreements with Eastern European markets.

The Rank Xerox mobile exhibition will travel all over Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, eventually covering 100,000 miles spread the news of the latest Rank Xerox developments and consolidating the reputation of the company in that market.

The trailer will be hauled by a British Leyland unit, which



British Leyland's Alex Park.

is appropriate because Alex Park, the new British Leyland chief executive, is a former Rank Xerox executive and is still filled with admiration for that company's merchandising in the regions to be covered.

Merchandising is a particularly appropriate word since the trailer was unveiled in the old London locks and both Shore and TV personality Raymond Baxter pointed out that it will cover much of the ground that Marco Polo did, bringing his sales tour on the edge of the Gobi Desert.

Committee man

So much attention has been concentrated in the media on excessive public spending that

little thought has been given to the consequences for the Government's suppliers if it decided to cut back in a big way.

Many members of the Confederation of British Industry are concerned that any reductions in spending would hit the private sector, particularly those companies which are heavily dependent on government contracts.

More than £1,000m a year of government business, chiefly in the defence field, is done by way of non-competitive contracts where industries are unable to put the work out to tender because only one company has the technical skill to meet the specifications. Disputes about terms have been resolved by the Review Board for Government Contracts, a five-man committee set up in 1969.

Lord Robertshaw, economic adviser to the Government between 1953 and 1961, has recently retired as government nominee to the board. He is succeeded by Sir Alec Cairncross, head of the government economic service between 1964 and 1969, Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, and no stranger to official committees.

The board tries to keep the return to government from government business roughly comparable to that on competitive business in private

The Chancellor's carefully timed speech here to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in advance of the ITC's decision on the six pounds a week voluntary pay increase limits was indisputably brave and right.

If one man can push back the tide of political intransigence and postpone the inflationary explosion, then Mr Healey in his present "Water Mitty" mood of Iron Chancellor is that man.

Only intellectuals will worry much about the deep confusion of economic ideas embedded in the Chancellor's rationalization of his strategy. However, since it has a practical bearing on the development of the strategy over the next year or so, there is some value in disentangling the two fundamentally opposed creeds which are conflated in the Chancellor's speech without any appreciable attempt at synthesis or reconciliation.

The first creed, the so-called modern Keynesianism professed by the National Institute for Economic and Social Affairs and by the Treasury's professional economic advisers, does not acknowledge any systematic and strong causal relationship between the demand in the economy and price behaviour. It provides only that demand is not "overheated" in relation to supply.

The adherents of this creed further believe that the roots of inflation (in the absence of overheating) lie in cost pressures, especially monopolistic collective bargaining over pay, and that the appropriate remedy lies in direct pay restraint through incomes policies.

It follows for them that, when there is a substantial margin of slack and unemployment, the fact of inflation is not a relevant reason for retreating from "reflation" that is, from trying to stimulate demand and economic activity by increasing the budget deficit or by devaluing the pound in order to boost export demand.

Among the modern Keynesians there are some, like the authors of the *National Institute Economic Review*, who do not believe at present that the balance of payments presents any great obstacle to stimulating home demand by fiscal measures (and who, if they did so believe, would argue for import controls to remove this obstacle).

There are others, followers of Lord Kaldor and the New Cambridge School and powerfully represented within the Treasury, who attach the greatest importance to export-led recovery, on the grounds both that the balance of payments

The difficulty for Mr Healey in facing two ways

Peter Jay, Economics Editor, who is in Washington, analyses inconsistencies in this week's statement by the Chancellor

could not stand a boom in home demand and that important structural benefits will accrue if manufacturing exports rather than "soft" consumer services are the pace-makers of economic recovery.

For both sects adhering to the modern Keynesian creed the present incomes policy is therefore a real weapon of policy in which the cure for inflation is to be found, not in the remedy of export-led recovery, but in the remedy for recession and unemployment.

The two can operate simultaneously and in isolation from each other, and the only arguments are about the timing of reflation in relation to the balance of payments and about structural importance or otherwise of manufacturing industry.

In consequence, the New Cambridge School believe in waiting for next year's promised world trade recovery as the remedy for British unemployment, provided it is not too long in coming, while the National Institute want gradual domestic reflation to start now.

The opposed creeds, sometimes mis-called "Monetarist", hold that the usual consequences of inflation and the quantum of demand (or monetary spending) is all-important, however much slack there may be in the economy, though subject to longish time lags. This, rather than the often (though not necessarily) associated belief that monetary stimuli are as, or more important than fiscal ones in determining demand, is the defining tenet of this position.

The roots of inflation, for the adherents of this view, lie in the creation by governments or central banks of excessive monetary demand, excessive in relation to the "natural" level of unemployment and to the long-term growth potential of the economy. "Natural" here means that which allows sufficient scope for turnover in the labour market, for structural mismatches of skill and location between jobs and the labour force and for other institutional distortions which impede the matching of men to jobs.

It follows that incomes policies are at best cosmetic reinforcements of non-inflationary fiscal and monetary policies, at worst Canute-like attempts to command imperious elemental forces or, more neutrally, just

attempts to throw dust in the eye of those who would otherwise reject policies that really depend on allowing high levels of unemployment to develop.

It also follows, for this school, that stimuli to demand in excess of what is needed to keep pace with the long-term growth in capacity of the economy are inflationary. It matters not whether the stimulus comes from the budget deficit, the money supply or from exports. There is no sense for this group in which waiting for export-led recovery is preferable to waiting for domestic reflation.

The merit lies purely in the waiting, in the sheer postponement of excessive stimulus, and there is no period after which such stimulus would become tolerable.

Consequently, the only merit in talking of export-led recovery is that, since it is most unlikely to occur before 1977, it postpones the evil hour of "inflation" longer than might otherwise be tolerated.

The only kind of recovery which is acceptable and which would be acceptable and which would be sustainable without a renewed outbreak of inflation, according to this point of view, is that which comes from falling (or less rapidly rising) prices of labour and other factors of production interacting with the planned steady non-inflationary rise in monetary purchasing power at which a

"neutral" fiscal and monetary policy aims.

For the natural tendency for market-clearing prices to assert themselves is the only ultimately sure foundation for full use of resources and high employment. If there is no such tendency, then full use of economic potential can be achieved only at the cost of stronger and stronger doses of inflation.

For this school, then, the idea of controlling inflation by incomes policy while at the same time stimulating real economic activity by fiscal or monetary policy is an absurd delusion, as multiplying and as magnified as trying to lie in front of your own car while putting your foot down on the accelerator. Likewise the notion that reflation is all right provided that it comes from abroad is as sensible as supposing that arsenic is good for you if eaten from the left hand.

The conflict between these schools will become of practical significance and the Chancellor will have to cease preaching both, if and when—say by the end of next year—a strong recovery in world trade begins to stimulate Britain's output while inflation is still running or threatening to run at unacceptable levels. Either this export-stimulus will then be allowed to proceed on the grounds that incomes policy alone will, and can, deal with inflation, or it will not be



Mr Healey in Washington: In prospect—a poignant political dilemma.

Cold logic in the Leyland quest for a smaller work

British Leyland Cars' warning to national union leaders that very large cuts in its 116,000-strong labour force must be made comes as no surprise to the industry. Indeed, it is generally reckoned to be several months overdue.

The delay is largely attributable to two factors. First, the long drawn-out legal process necessary to put the new British Leyland company on a formal basis, and, secondly, the need to obtain union approval for the Ryder Report's recommendations on worker participation. Both these obstacles to decision-making have been removed in recent weeks.

It was being suggested in some quarters last night that the House of Commons expenditure subcommittee's criticism of the huge investment earmarked for the company may also have pushed the new managers into action.

Stated at its simplest, the company's position remains a deteriorating one. The total British car market has fallen by more than 30 per cent in the past two years, whereas in the same period British Leylands Cars have reduced their

workforce by only 15 per cent—some 21,000—all achieved by voluntary means.

In fact, the company's financial position is even worse than this gloomy summary would seem to indicate. In a much smaller total market British Leyland's share has fallen from its traditional 35 per cent to about 28 per cent.

At the same time the importers have maintained their sales volume at last year's level and thus increased their share of the market.

The company's failure to improve its penetration is due as much to its own shortcomings as to the aggressive marketing tactics adopted by Datsun, Renault, Volkswagen and Fiat. Once again it has been unable to keep its dealers supplied with sufficient cars. In recent months it has lost some 20,000 cars as a direct result of the nine-week-long strike at Alford and Alder, an important supplier of steering gear.

Earlier in the year a month-long strike by toolroom men at Castle Bromwich stopped production of the Mini at a time when dealers were selling

every Mini they could lay their hands on.

That the old weakness should have persisted at this critical time was particularly galling to Mr Keith Hopkins, the new sales and marketing director who soon after his appointment had boldly talked of hitting back at the importers with immediate delivery.

Profitability has also suffered from the bitter price war being waged for a bigger share of the smaller car market. Like every other manufacturer, British Leyland has had to introduce costly dealer incentive schemes backed by extensive advertising campaigns in the press and on television.

In the latest campaign—Superdeal—running from August 1 to September 30 it is offering dealers large bonuses on all cars sold above an agreed target. In an attempt to bring the owners of foreign cars into the showrooms the bonuses are greatly increased for imported cars taken in part exchange.

In January Mr Alex Park, then financial director and now group chief executive, made a statement which is

very relevant to the present moves in cut the labour force. With the Ryder committee just getting into its stride, he said:

"We are expected to provide a positive cash flow situation within six months—no more. We must convince the Government that we are a viable operation. Six months is a hell of a short time and figures show that our worst enemy could be complacency."

Since then the Government has stepped in with big financial backing. And one of Mr Park's biggest worries has indeed become the complacent attitude of employees who now see themselves in jobs protected by the state umbrella.

In taking this view they also lean on the way the Ryder Report skirted around the problem of gross overmanning in British Leyland car plants.

But the report did make one observation pertinent to the company's present moves when it said: "The improvement of productivity will inevitably mean a gradual reduction in the number of workers required to produce a given number of vehicles."

Industry sources estimate that present British Leyland car production is running at around 12,000 a week compared with an installed capacity for more than 20,000 a week. Even making allowances for outdated equipment and antiquated plants that level of production cannot support a labour force of anything like 116,000.

And will forecasts of this winter even small 1976, the immediate workforce.

According to present plans, six months is a hell of a short time and figures show that our worst enemy could be complacency."

Since then the Government has stepped in with big financial backing. And one of Mr Park's biggest worries has indeed become the complacent attitude of employees who now see themselves in jobs protected by the state umbrella.

In taking this view they also lean on the way the Ryder Report skirted around the problem of gross overmanning in British Leyland car plants.

But the report did make one observation pertinent to the company's present moves when it said: "The improvement of productivity will inevitably mean a gradual reduction in the number of workers required to produce a given number of vehicles."

Industry sources estimate that present British Leyland car production is running at around 12,000 a week compared with an installed capacity for more than 20,000 a week. Even making allowances for outdated equipment and antiquated plants that level of production cannot support a labour force of anything like 116,000.

I. D. & S. RIV HOLDINGS LIM

Importers, Wholesalers and Retail Dists of Clothing and Textiles

Cautious Optimism

Points from the Chairman's Statement Accounts to 28th February, 1975

Considering the very difficult trading conditions the results are satisfactory if disappointing in increased turnover. Satisfactory liquidity has been maintained but has had the effect of lowering profit margin. The future is viewed with cautious optimism from upturn in trading generally.

| | 1974/75 |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Turnover | £10,255,000 |
| Profit before Tax | 391,083 |
| Profit after Tax | 231,650 |
| Ordinary Dividends | 93,968 |
| Gross Equivalent | 38.00% |
| Dividends per 10p share | 2.878p |
| Earnings per 10p share | 4.85p |

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Chairmen report

Whitbread cheer as weather sets sales soaring

With the hot weather boosting brewery sales, Whitbread's chairman, Mr F. O. Bennett, said the company was recovering from last year's poor start when pre-tax profits tumbled 25 per cent to £21.5m.

He told the annual meeting that barring unforeseen upsets, he was more confident now than three months ago about the year as a whole. But he warned that the revival might be short-term and expected 1976 to be more difficult.

Whitbread's optimism is based on August trade when lager sales leapt 60 per cent, canned beer sales 30 per cent and soft drink sales also increased. Bottled sales declined, however.

Mr Bennett said the company's policy this year is to live within its means. It had invested £73m in production, distribution and public houses, and looking forward three and five years, the need for further investment was clear. A decision on the company's third new brewery at Magor, South Wales, could not be delayed for long.

Attack oil warning

Given the escalating demand for capital in the industry, Attock Oil believes the smaller United Kingdom concerns must come together to assume the heavy financial burdens of large-scale offshore oil production, writes Mr Anthony de Boer, chairman. His own efforts to find a partner have been frustrated to some extent by the fixed-return formula in Pakistan, and the uncertainties about future capital needs there.

Walter Duncan sale

East India merchant and managing agent, Walter Duncan Goodrich, says negotiations are well advanced for the sale of its subsidiary Alex Lawrie Factors to Walter E. Heller International Corporation for £1.6m. In the year to December 31, 1974, Alex Lawrie Factors made a pre-tax profit of £422,000.

W. E. NORTON (HOLDINGS) Mr W. E. Norton, chairman, said that as the company had made such a "reasonable progress" in "rough times" he will not miss any of the great opportunities that now lie ahead of us.

MONTAGUE L. MEYER Mr John L. Meyer, chairman, told annual meeting that business in current year is "roughly in line" with the second half of last year. There was little risk of stock losses.

BRAMMILLAR GROUP Mr R. B. Ogden, chairman, said that current half year "can hardly fail to be a good one".

Briefly

HUTCHISON SELLS PROPERTY STAKE

Nin Fung Garments and Investments has acquired from Hutchison International its 33.5 per cent stake in Hutchison Fun Property and Investment Company. No financial details were disclosed, but a spokesman for the parent, Nin Fung Textiles Consolidated, said the consideration was HK\$5m.

MATTHEWS BERNARD Meat group Matthews Holdings has increased holding in Boucherie Bernard, its fish-based meat retailing subsidiary, from 65 to 90 per cent. Consideration is 15m francs (about £1.6m).

BROOKS GROUP FALL Pre-tax profits £25,000 (£44,000) for six months to June 30, on turnover £4.5m (£4.2m). An interim dividend of 1.5p against 1.05p is paid.

WINDSOR INDUSTRIAL CORP Group consolidated trading profit, after tax and including extraordinary tax credit is \$H\$13.35m for year to March 31, against \$H\$15.15m.

JOHN M. NEWTON Final dividend announced on August 27 of 1.25p exceeds the maximum permitted. Dividend therefore reduced to 1.22p.

MOBIL OIL AC Company expects 1975 net profit to be half DM180m in 1974. Company made first half loss of DM70m.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ... 10%
C. Hoare & Co ... 10%
Lloyds Bank ... 10%
Midland Bank ... 10%
Nat Westminister ... 10%
Shenley Trust ... 11%
20th Century Bank 11%
Williams & Glyn's 10%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6% up to £25,000, 7% over £25,000, 7 1/2%.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-633 3651

| 1974/75 | 1973/74 | Company | Net Profit | Gross Profit | P/E |
|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| 55 | 35 | Armitage & Rhodes | 3.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| 96 | 94 | Deborah Services | 7.5 | 7.8 | 5.1 |
| 126 | 90 | Henry Sykes | 4.1 | 4.1 | 8.1 |
| 61 | 25 | Twinkl Ord | 0.9 | 3.6 | 6.4 |
| 65 | 45 | Twinkl 12, ULS | 12.0 | 19.0 | — |
| 56 | 48 | Unilock Holdings | 4.5 | 8.0 | 10.8 |

Foreign Exchange

Sterling slipped back a little at the close of foreign exchanges yesterday after gaining ground earlier at the expense of the dollar.

Against Continental currencies, the pound held up moderately well enabling its "effective devaluation" to hold its overnight level of 27.5 per cent.

It was helped by a little commercial support during the morning, dealers said, and improved to its best level on the day, \$2.1165. It closed at \$2.1130, with a net rise of 25 points.

The dollar relinquished ground to most of the principal European currencies.

Gold rose \$1.75 an ounce, to close in London at \$150.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

| | Market rates 1st Jan 1971 | Market rates 1st Dec 1970 |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New York | \$2.1130 | \$2.1125 |
| London | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Edinburgh | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Glasgow | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cardiff | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Belfast | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Derby | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Doncaster | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Halifax | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Huddersfield | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Leamington | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Liverpool | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Manchester | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Nottingham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Oldham | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Stockport | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |
| Cheshire | £1.0000 | £1.0000 |

